THE WANING LIGHT

THAT IS EMITTED FROM MENLO PARK

A General Crack Reported Among the Burning Horseshoes—A Talk With Mr. Edison, in Which He Claims Ultimate Success for His Work.

NEW YORK, January 16.—The Graphic has a report from Menlo Park to the effect that the carbon horseshoes, the main reliance of Edison in perfecting his electric light, have failed, and that in consequence he has decided to suspend their further manufacture. Mr. Edison, however, is not downhearted. The Post, referring to the same subject, says that some days ago many lamps which had been burning beautifully suddenly went out owing to the breaking of the carbon horseshoes. Some lamps were found to last not more than an hour, and it was decided to suspend their further manufacture. Edison is now at work trying to find the weak point which causes the trouble. He thinks that the heat emitted by the light cracks the glass at the place where the platina wire enters the lamp and that air gets in. No change can be found in any of the carbons, which have been burning for six weeks. The edges are just the same under the microscope as before the carbons were put into the lamps. At present there are fifty lamps burning, one of which has now been in use for nearly forty days. A new glass-blower has been engaged, and modifications may be made in the lamp, allowing for some means of carrying off the heat emitted. Edison and his assistants hope to overcome the newly-discovered difficulties in time to introduce the light into practical use into New York city before next winter. Edison says that he has hard work in convincing people that his lamp is yet an experiment only, while he works every day.

The Sun, this morning, says: "There was published yesterday, a statement that matters in the shop of the inventor Edison in Menlo Park are rather at a stand still; that many lamps have suddenly gone out, owing to the breaking of the carbon horseshoes, and that Edison is now at work solving the mystery of the failure. It was said that the lights crack the lamp glasses and admit air. The article concluded with the announcement that Edison hopes to overcome these difficulties in time to introduce the light into practical use in New York before next winter. Mr. Edison was shown the statements last night. He said: "Some of these statements are false and some of them are quite true. The lamps are not gone out and the carbon horseshoes have never broken. That some of the lamps have been cracked and that air has thus gained entrance to the flame is true. This does not affect my invention. It is purely a mechanical fault, a trouble with the glass. I do not claim to have perfected that part of my lamp. I am still experimenting with it." Then Mr. Edison took one of his little glass pear-shaped lamps in his hand and showed how some of them had broken. A few defective ones broke at the top of the dome. A few broke where the inner wire and glass were joined to the big vacuum glass, but the majority broke where the platina penetrates the inner bulb. Edison has found out that he can make an almost absolutely perfect lamp if he certain kinds of glass and sharpen them by hand, but it would be expensive, and the first object he strives to obtain is cheapness. His lamp must be perfect and cheap also. To be cheap it must be made by machinery. He does not want it to last more than twenty or thirty years. He makes the big outside bulb of his lamp of the finest glass, unannealed and thin enough to be elastic, and therefore stronger for the purpose of a lamp than if it were thick glass. This cannot be bettered. Only those that were badly made are broken. The trouble is with the inner bulb in relation to the wires that pierce it. His experiments have shown him that by soldering the platinum wires firmly in the place where they pass this inner bulb, with cement of a peculiar white glass that he has obtained from Europe, there is a result of only 22 per cent. of breakage. Now, by annealing this glass that composes the inner bulbs he believes that the breakage will fall to per cent. "Hang it," he says, in this quiet way. "If they would only break right away, I could hurry up the experiments, but they don't. Some of them crack in twenty-four hors, some in two weeks and others have been burning four weeks and have not cracked yet. As for them going out, there is this remarkable thing about it, they crack and then don't go out. When all these people go away," he said as another time referring to the sight-seers that throng his place until the 9 o'clock train takes away the last one, I'll go to work, and then you won't think things here are at a standstill."

Edison intends to increase the number of the lamps in Menlo work to six or seven hundred, because, he says, the more lamps he has to study and experiment with, the sooner he will remedy the defect that is now his only obstacle. So far as could be learned, yesterday, there have been no sales of electric stock for some time. The highest bid is $1,200 per share while none is offered at less than $1,800 or $2,000.

The Times, this morning, says that an entirely disinterested gentleman visited Edison's labratory at Menlo park yesterday, and subsequently paid a visit to the offices of the Edison electric light company in this city, both visits being in the interest of western gentlemen who wished to obtain the refusal of the light for a well known city in case its practicability should be demonstrated. The room which he was told was the scene of the carbon-making appeared deserted, as indeed, did every room which was expected to be lively with the work of getting out the electric lamps. On the cars returning from Menlo park, he fell in with a gentleman who had been there on New Year's night. This gentleman said he had counted every electric lamp in operation that night, and found there were but 34 all told. At the offices of the Edison electric light company, he was told that they were not prepared to sell privileges to anybody; they were not through experimenting and until they had demonstrated the practicability of their light through the construction of a regular system, they did not propose to put it in the market.

The Hayden Trial.

NEW HAVEN, January 16.—Chief-Justice Park charged the jury in the Hayden case this morning, occupying over two hours. The charge is generally regarded as favorable to the prisoner. Mr. Hubbard, one of the counsel for Hayden, says that until the charge of Chief-Justice Park was delivered they had no doubt of Hayden's acquittal. They think the judge charged against the accused on every point of law, and the most they now hope for is a disagreement.

The Imperial Family.

FERNANDINA, FLA., January 16.—The new steamer, Admiral, sailed for Cedar Keys to-day, where she will take General Grant's party on board for Havana. Distinguished guests will connect with the steamer at Cedar Keys. This trip will inaugurate the fast mail service between New York and Havana, and it is expected that the running time of the trains from New York will be reduced to 48 hours so that the entire trip will be made in three days.

Archbishop Elder.

NEW YORK, January 16.—A cable dispatch from Rome to the New York Freeman's Journal received to-day states that on the 15th inst. his holiness Pope Leo XIII approved the appointment of Right Rev. Dr. Elder, heretofore bishop of Natchez, to be coadjutor, with the right of succession, to the archbishop of Cincinnati, and to be administrator for the archdiocese.

The Diamond Maker.

LONDON, January 16.—Mr. McClear, of the St. Rollox chemical works, now writes to the Times, that after four days of investigation and experiment with Mr. Maskeline, he has decided that the carbon crystals made by him are not diamonds. He still hopes, however, to produce diamond dust in quantities large enough for use in mechanical arts.

Pensacola's Fleet.

PENSACOLA, FLA., January 16.—The Stevedore association to-day resolved not to furnish labor for the vessels being loaded by the "Quebeckers." This will stop a number of vessels for a few days. There are 176 vessels in the bay, two-thirds of them being square rigged. This is the largest fleet that has been at Pensacola for three years.

Sold Out.

CINCINNATI, January 16.—A special from Ironton says that the iron and steel company's furnace and the rolling-mill sold yesterday at trustees' sales to G. F. & F. Jones, of New York, and J. H. Brammell, of Virginia, for $101,000.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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ALL ABOARD!

FOR ST. LOUIS AND POINTS WEST.

The Organization of the Louisville and Nashville Company on Its New Basis—The Gulf Railroad—The Position of the Cincinnati Southern—Strange Geography.

NEW YORK, January 16.—It was recently announced that persons interested in the Louisville and Nashville railroad company, and a syndicate of New York capitalists had purchased a majority of the stock of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad company. Yesterday the purchasers met in the Farmers Loan and trust company, and organized by the selection of the following new board of directors: John Jacob Astor, Robert Lenox Kennedy, Henry F. Vail, Samuel Sloan, R. G. Ralston, E. H. Green, E. D. Standiford, R. S. Veech, Isaac Caldwell, W. C. Depauw, H. V. Newcomb, F. DeFuniak, and William Whitewright. The following inspectors of election were chosen for 1881: Walter L. Cutting and Edward R. Bell. The gentlemen named own two millions of stock of the road. Among them are the president, vice-president, general manager, and several of the directors of the Louisville and Nashville railroad company. The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago road will be run in connection with the Louisville and Nashville road, thus forming a through line direct from Chicago to Mobile, Montgomery and New Orleans when the several additions already detailed are completed.

Subscriptions for the $5,000,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Texas and Pacific railroad company closed yesterday. The bids amounted to more than double the amount offered.

MR. CHAUNCEY VIBBARD.

Yesterday a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION had the pleasure of meeting in the office of Milledge & Haygood Mr. Chauncey Vibbard, one of the purchasers of the Macon and Brunswick railroad. He arrived in Atlanta yesterday, and dined with Captain Milledge. Mr. Vibbard is a genial gentleman, apparently seventy years of age, but well preserved and hearty in his manner. He will probably remain in Atlanta until to-morrow.

Mr. Hugh Carlisle says the report in the Macon Telegraph that he bid for J. C. Stanton & Co. at the sale of the Macon and Brunswick road, is incorrect. He bid for himself and was backed by a good company. Mr. Carlisle's last bid was $100,000, and when he retired he said he wanted to do the work, and Mr. Cooper said if he got the road Mr. Carlisle should have a showing.

THE GULF RAILROAD CASES.

Savannah News, 15th.

Hon. Wm. B. Woods, judge of the fifth circuit court of the United States, before whom argument was made on Monday on the report of masters in chancery, decided yesterday that none of the laborers and mechanics had any lien upon the property of the Atlantic and Gulf railroad company or its proceeds, because the remedy provided by the statutes of the state of Georgia for the enforcement of their claims as liens had not been properly pursued. This decision puts the second mortgage bondholders ahead of the laborers and mechanics, and entitles the bondholders to receive such part of the proceeds of the sale of the road as is not otherwise appropriated by orders of court. A decree was rendered sustaining the exceptions filed by the second mortgage bondholders to the report of Hon. R. E. Lester, the master in chancery, to whom the claims of the laborers and mechancis were referred. The report of Andrew Sloan, Esq., the master in chancery, to whom was referred the petitions of the trustees, receivers, solicitors an others, was, by decree of court, sustained in every particular. This decision puts the receivers to move, through their solicitor, for additional compensation. It is proper to state, however, that one claim for $45, represented by Mr. R. R. Richards, was allowed, the law in reference to laborers' liens having been complied with. We are informed that the case, now finally decided, is the largest case ever litigated in the state, the amount involved exceeding $6,000,000.

STRANGE GEOGRAPHY.

Louisville Post and News, 15th.

A special from Macon to the Cincinnati Enquirer, referring to the lease of the Macon and Brunswick, says:

The extension will be friendly to Cincinnati, and will seek an alliance with the Cincinnati Southern by Knoxville or Atlanta.

Just how it will get a connection with the Cincinnati Southern, at Knoxville or Atlanta, it would puzzle a Philatlelphia lawyer to explain, as the Cincinnati Southern does not touch either of these places. Louisville will shortly be in Atlanta, and very soon after she will be in Knoxville, but Cincinnati never will. By the building of her Southern road Cincinnati obtained another line to Lexington, but nothing more. It was a great mistake; she should have sought a Louisville alliance and helped us to build a double track all the way from Cincinnati to Nashville, then there would have been no blockade at this point.

THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.

Cincinnati Enquirer, 15th.

There is an impression prevailing through some of the southern states, notably Tennessee and Georgia, that the west and northwest are suffering for an outlet to Europe by the way of Savannah. This seems to be the point to which all the proposed railroad combinations from Chattanooga east are tending, and the thing is held up as a warning to Cincinnati that if her Southern railroad isn't put in a combination there is no chance for it to do business. The Cincinnati Southern railroad was built for no such purpose. It was built to carry passengers and freights between Cincinnati and the whole nation, and not as a link to any transcontinental line. Cincinnati money, to the amount of nearly twenty millions, was spent to construct a road that would be of value to Cincinnati. It was never once asked, will this road be of value in moving the Minnesota wheat crop to Europe, or the corn and pork of Iowa to foreign markets? It was constructed simply as a private enterprise, if you please, to give its owner a chance to compete for the trade of the south. If there are other lines of road that want to carry the products of the northwest one-half further than the northern railroads, for the same price, simply to load them in southern bottoms, let them do so by all means. That is none of our business. It isn't what our roads was constructed for. We can afford to run it on the idea on which it was built—to help Cincinnati commerce by opening our markets to the south.

Louisville Courier-Journal, 15th.

Cincinnati is frightened at the southern railroad combinations. Her anxiety to benefit the communities which she has for years denounced as cut-throats is truly touching. It is to be hoped that the railway potentates may be easy on the old girl and not give her trouble in her declining days.

THE CINCINNATI EXCURSION.

Cincinnati Enquirer, 15th.

The citizens' committees appointed some time since to arrange for the reception of our southern guests on their visit to Cincinnati on the opening of the Southern road met yesterday at the Burnet house parlors. The sub-committees appointed at a late meeting to collect funds were present, and reported that they had found the people willing to give liberally to the project. As the ground has not, however, been yet covered, no final report was made. It seems probable, however, that about $30,000 will be gathered for this purpose before the work is completed. When the whole subscription is obtained the names of the subscribers and the amount subscribed by each will be published.

Colonel L. C. Weir, of the banquet committee, presented a plan which had been adopted by the committee. The banquet will be served in Music hall to over 2,000 guests. Sixteen tables will extend the full width of Main hall and twelve small ones will be placed on the stage.

The banquet will be in courses, and will consist of all the delicacies of the season, followed by choice wines and all the features usual to occasions of this kind. The banquet will be the largest ever given on American soil. Plates will be laid for 2,126 persons. At the tables on the stage will be the presiding officer, toast master, and those who are to respond to the toasts. At the main tables there will be distributed the guests, and to each table will be assigned two members of the local committee to see that the guests have proper attentions. Colored waiters will serve the supper, one being assigned to each eight persons. During the progress of the banquet and between the toasts, there will be music by the great organ and by the Thomas orchestra. The gallery overlooking main hall will be thrown open to spectators, including ladies.

Arrangements have been made whereby most of the preparations of the banquet will take place in the building. In Horticultural hall, alongside the Music hall, will be monster soup kettles, ranges for broiling, etc.; and in the south corridor of the main building will be steam-tables and arrangements for keeping the viands in proper condition until wished for. Large tubs will be provided, filled with ice, in which the wine bottles will be placed at the proper time. In short, the arrangements are for a most complete and costly banquet, and on a monster scale. The number of guests will be more than double those ever seated at a banquet in America. The largest number heretofore seated at a banquet in this country was some 900, at the Kossuth banquet in New York. As the number on this occasion is to be 2,116, it will be seen that it is in numbers far beyond any other.

ALL AROUND US

Jonesboro, Griffin, Gainesville, and other Towns.

ATHENS, January 16.—Major T. A. Burke, of this city, died to-day at eleven o'clock, and will be buried Sunday evening.

ATHENS, January 15.—Jacobs & Michael, a dry goods firm, have been closed. Their liabilities amount to sixteen thousand dollars. A settlement, we learn, has been offered them of 25 cents on the dollar.

GAINESVILLE, January 16.—Yesterday afternoon in the Methodist church, by Rev. G. G. Smith, Mr. S. Y. Jamison, of Towns county, was married to Miss Mollie Gaines, of this place. The bride is one of our most amiable young ladies, and the groom a nephew of the late Colonel S. Y. Jamison, of Towns county, and a noble young mountaineer.

CONYERS, January 16.—Smith & Farmer have made an assignment of their stock of goods to J. C. Barton for the benefit of their creditors. There seems to be an exodus movement on the part of some of the best citizens of this place. Some will go to Atlanta, some to Elberton, and others elsewhere.——Our tax-collector will hold the tax money until it is settled whether it shall be paid to the new treasurer who, it was alleged, had vacated his office by moving to Newton county.

GRIFFIN, January 16.—It is somewhat remarkable that while the health of Griffin was never better, there being little or no sickness here, three physicians have recently moved in. First came Dr. Ed. Anthony, of Greenville, a talented young physician who formerly lived here; Dr. J. T. Ellis, of Jackson, Butts county, is also here, and Dr. T. W. Collier, Bollingbroke, Ga., cast his lot in Griffin. Besides these, Dr. Greere, of Macon, will shortly move up, and string out the list to about eleven, altogether.

OPELIKA, January 16.—McBride, who killed Fussell, had a preliminary examination yesterday at Brownville, Lee county. W. H. Barnes, of this place, represented the defense. W. P. Pinckard was, at 9 a.m. of the 15th instant, married to Miss Riburn, of Cartersville, Ga. The couple came to this place yesterday afternoon.——Married, on the 14th instant, S. V. Rudd, to Miss Mattie Uldrick—all of Lee county.——The trial of Palmer is progressing slowly, Judge Mudd, of Tuscaloosa, presiding. The impression is that Palmer will not be convicted, though some who profess to know say that he is certain to be convicted.

JONESBORO, January 16.—Our tranquil town was aroused last night by shouts and pistol shots in the direction of the jail and soon blows and heart rending cries were heard. In the short time of ten minutes the jail was broken into and Nat Smith, the negro who was confined here for the attempted commission of a crime at Mrs. S. H. Gay's last Friday, was taken out, placed in a buggy, which was guarded by a posse of six or eight men. The crowd went out of town northward. The cries and groans of the negro were agonizing, and those who heard them almost shed tears. The negro, no doubt, was lynched. Our citizens are very indignant that such violence is resorted to, and if the parties can be found out, they will be severely dealt with.

WEST POINT, January 15.—The store of J. J. Myhand was burglarized last night and a considerable amount of goods stolen. This is the second burglary committed here in the last two or three weeks. The burglars seem to be growing bolder in their operations.——Rev. D. M. Parr, long a resident of West Point, died at his residence in Harris last Tuesday. His health had been failing for some time and his death was not unexpected. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of citizens.——The members of the Young Men's library association held their annual meeting last Tuesday night. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: R. A. S. Freeman, president; W. B. Higginbotham, vice-president; M. Hirzberg, secretary; W. D. Scott, treasurer; directors, D. Merze, T. J. Eady, J. J. Hagedom, T. N. Miller, W. A. Jones and J. W. Smith. The library has a handsome sum in the treasury and is in a flourishing condition.

AN INTERESTING CASE

In Which Augusta Took Much Concern.

We learn that on last Wednesday there was determined in Augusta a cause which has excited more comment than any heard in that city for several years. The case was that of Mrs. Girardey and children vs. J. W. Bessman. The complainants alleged that in 1861 a trust deed, covering a considerable amount of property, was made by Major L. P. Girardey, for the benefit of his wife and children, to J. W. Bessman, trustee, and that no accounting as to the trust had been made. This was denied by the defendant, and various questions as to the destruction of the deed, forgery of receipts, etc., were made during the trial. After considerable attention of the court for more than a week, and causing a display of unusual ability by the attorneys on each side, the case resulted in a verdict for the complainants for the sum of $18,000. Arguments were made for the complainants by Judge J. S. Hook, F. H. Miller, Esq., and S. F. Webb, Esq., and for the defendant, Messrs. Barnes & Cumming and M. P. Carroll, Esq. The Evening News of Thursday last says that "elaborate speeches were made for both sides of the cause," and that "the argument of Judge Hook held his audience in rapt attention, most eloquently presenting his well won reputation as a learned jurist."

Reception at the Mansion.

Last night there was a reception at the executive mansion in honor of the young ladies visiting Miss Colquitt. The hours were from 9 to 12, and during that interval there were many callers who were so warmly welcomed by the governor, Mrs. Colquitt and Miss Colquitt; that the evening had a charming initiation.

One of the pleasant incidents of the evening, was a call from General Mite and Major Atom, the remarkable Midgets who have attracted so much attention in Atlanta. They were the object of general curiosity and amused the ladies and gentlemen very much. The evening passed by most pleasantly to all and will be happily remembered.

General Fitz-John Porter.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—The senate military committee will hold a meeting tomorrow to consider the case of General Fitz-John Porter. It is probable that the full committee will agree to report back the bill to restore General Porter to his rank in the army, and to allow him his back pay, which will amount in the aggregate to over $100,000.

Schools at West End.

General Graves will commence a school at West End in a short time. Mrs. Walsh now has a fine school there, but there is room for two. We hope General Graves will meet with success. He comes well recommended, and will start, we are informed, with a number of scholars.

A BOLD STEP

AND ONE THAT IS BOUND TO WIN.

The Legislature of Maine Elects the Greenbacker, Joseph L. Smith, as Governor—Turning Out the Rebels—General Chamberlain's Treason Denounced.

AUGUSTA, ME., January 16.—Acting-Governor Lamson yesterday appointed a staff, which includes Major M. M. Folsom, adjutant-general and chief of staff; General Clark S. Edwards, inspector-general; Dr. Piper, surgeon-general; Major J. W. Channing, Dr. Horace Davis, Captain R. W. Black, Colonel J. W. Black, aids; Major J. W. French, military secretary. H. M. Plaisted was offered the position of judge advocate-general, but declined.

At five o'clock this morning Richard's Light Infantry, of Gardner, Me., had orders to appear at their armory at 9 o'clock this morning. Men were gathering there at an early hour. There was no disturbance at the state house last night. No one will be admitted without a pass to-day.

The senate and house met this morning. In the house the first business taken up was the report of the committee on elections declaring Wm. Murray, fusionist, of Vassalboro, entitled to his seat instead of Rev. Dr. Butler, republican. The report was accepted, but a reconsideration was moved because Mr. Perry, of Camden, wished a full explanation of the case. Mr. Dickey, from that committee, stated that the check list was used at the election, that the notice of the meeting was not legal, that one of the assessors passed the ballot box out of the door to allow a sick man in a carriage to vote, and that there were a number of reasons why the action was not legal. A motion to reconsider failed, and Mr. Murray was escorted to the executive chamber to take the oath. Mr. Murray's admission brings the number of members of the house at present up to seventy-seven, according to the count of the tellers.

The house voted to send the names of Joseph L. Smith and Alonzo Garcelon to the senate. The number of votes was seventy-six.

The report of the committee on gubernatorial votes having been read and accepted in the senate it was sent to the house where similar action was taken.

Mr. Dickey, of Fort Kent, moved to suspend the rules so that the house might fix the time for the choice of four candidates for governor to be sent up to be voted for by the senate. The motion was carried, and on motion of Mr. Springfield an order was adopted fixing the time at 11:15.

Mr. Ingalls, of Wiscasset, thought action inadvisable, so long as there was doubt of the legality of the house. He believed such action ought to be deferred.

Mr. Plaisted, of Lincoln, took the opposite view. He reviewed the situation and believed that time had come for immediate action. He made a severe attack upon General Chamberlain for declining to recognize Mr. Lamson as acting governor. He held the general responsible for the present condition of affairs.

At the conclusion of Mr. Plaisted's remarks, which extended past the time set for the choice of candidates and during which he declared himself resolved to stand by the legality of this house so long as a drop of blood remained in his veins (a sentiment which was loudly applauded), Mr. McLaughlin, of Carmel, by general consent made a brief speech endorsing his views.

The house ordered that a committee of five be appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for candidates to be sent to the senate, and the speaker appointed the committee, who at once proceeded to their duty.

The names of Joseph L. Smith and Alonzo Garcelon were the only ones printed on the ballot, and the report of the committee showed that Smith and Garcelon had 76 votes. The announcement was greeted with applause, and the report of the committee was adopted.

The senate unanimously elected Mr. Smith governor. He received 18 votes.

RELIEVING HIM FROM DUTY.

It is reported on good authority that an executive order has been prepared relieving General Chamberlain from his command, which will be served this evening. The general has as yet no intimation to that effect.

MORE IN DETAIL.

At 11:50 a.m. the house sent a message to the senate informing it that Joseph L. Smith and Alonzo Garcelon had been selected as the constitutional candidates for governor. It was moved to receive the message and proceeded to vote, Senator Stickland remarking that this was an illegally constituted body in his belief, but should the proposed action be proved illegal he wished it understood that it would bind no one. He was in favor of a peaceful solution of the difficulty, and not in favor of resistance.

A committee was appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for governor. The vote resulted in the unanimous choice of Joseph L. Smith, eighteen votes being cast. Mr. Smith will be inaugurated this evening. A good deal of bad feeling is manifested. After the election of governor, both houses, in joint convention, elected the executive council. It is understood that Mr. Smith, who will not be recognized by General Chamberlain, will await the decision of the court as to the legality of his election before taking any action likely to bring on a conflict.

A TALK WITH THE GOVERNOR-ELECT.

BOSTON, January 16.—Special dispatches to the Herald from Augusta, Me., say that the action of the legislature was a surprise to Mr. Smith, who, in an interview, expressed his opinion that the election would not take place to-day. He felt plainly the gravity of the situation, and while he has ambitious aspirations of March, he wants to be constitutionally chosen governor, and will discountenance all precipitate action. He evidently would have preferred to have had to-day's action postponed at least until the decision of the court was known. He thought there was too much reckless talk by hot headed men, and that it was not all on one side. Some of those who were counselling resistance to the legal authority of the state had little idea of what they were saying. The general impression gathered from Smith's remarks was, that, should he qualify to-day he will not be likely to perform an executive act that he can possibly avoid before the court is heard from. At 1:30 p.m. both houses took recess until 4 p.m. A caucus to nominate other state officers will be held at 2:30 p.m.

THE GOVERNOR ELECT ACCEPTS.

Both branches of the legislature reassembled at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The committee appointed to wait upon J. L. Smith and inform him of his election, reported Mr. Smith's acceptance of the office. At 4:30 a joint convention was held in the hall of the house for the purpose of administering the oath of office. A committee was appointed to wait upon the governor and forthwith Mr. Smith appeared accompanied by the heads of the departments, the outgoing council and adjutant-general. The oath was then administered by Acting President Ellis, of the senate, after which the proclamation was made by the secretary of state, and Governor Smith delivered his message.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

The following are the principal points of Governor Smith's message: The duty of the legislature, he says, is to be determined by the rule of a strict and earnest endeavor to comply with the will of the people and to promote the welfare of the state. "Taking that as a guide," he continues, "so long as we do not seek to evade or oppose its evident requirements or to exceed the power it has conferred, we cannot go astray or at least be deprived of the consciousness of an honest endeavor to subserve the best interests of our fellow-citizens." Speaking of the late election, he says: "The evidence is too strong and direct to admit of a reasonable doubt that fraudulent and oppressive means were employed to control the action of voters. More than this, there was devised and actually put in operation a scheme to overawe and intimidate our late chief magistrate in the constitutional and legal discharge of the duties of his high office. The firm and dignified manner in which he and his councillors, under the abuse and indignities heaped upon them, discharged their responsible duties in conformity with the constitutional laws and precedents established by his predecessors in office, is worthy of and will receive the highest encomium of all citizens who truly have the welfare of the state at heart. The practical denial of the free right of suffrage or undue influence over the exercise of that right, whether effected by bribes, by actual or threatened personal violence or by threats of withdrawal of employment or patronage is equally reprehensible. I would recommend that you first see that our own laws are so far amended as to protect the purity of the ballot-box in our own state, and second that you express by declaratory resolve the convictions of this legislature in that behalf."

The remainder of the message is chiefly devoted to the consideration of national finances from a greenback standpoint.

The legislature in joint convention, this afternoon, elected state officers to fill the places of those whose terms have expired.

THE DICTATOR'S ORDERS.

General Chrmberlain has issued the following order:

Whereas, Exciting rumors, which I believe to be entirely without foundation, are spread among the people that the state-house is to be held by one party as against another, or is to be attacked by persons in the interest of some political party to get in possession of it for the purpose of excluding members-elect from the legislative halls, this is to give assurance that the rights and privileges of all parties shall be protected with complete impartiality. The halls are for the use of members elect to the legislature and shall be held inviolate for these uses. I give no credence to the reports that either party would stoop to such tricks or be rash enough to use violence to determine questions of rights; but to allay any doubt or fears of this I hereby give my personal guarantee that all rights shall be respected, and any attempts to gain unfair advantage shall not be permitted.

THE PARTISAN COURT.

Dispatches were received in this city this evening stating that the supreme court has solidly sustained the republicans in every position. Hundreds of republicans are in the city and there is great rejoicing among them. The fusionists are correspondingly depressed. There are some here who are urging the fusionists to resist the court, go forward and impeach the judges. But many of the fusionists announced their intention to yield. Twenty are known to be in favor of submitting. There is a division in their ranks.

THE DESPERATION OF THE RADICALS.

AUGUSTA, ME., January 16—Their every move has smacked of desperate purposes, and they are evidently in a frame of mind to carry their own ends, if possible, at any cost. The bribery at the polls and after the election, which has been exposed, shows clearly their desperate mood, which will shrink from no act, however mean or dishonorable, by which they can hope to advance their cause. This same spirit crops out in other ways. Councillor Parker and Mr. Davis, the republican candidate for governor in the last campaign, had been intimate friends for many years, and were at one time fellow-townsmen. The other day they met, and Mr. Parker cordially accosted his old friend, not supposing for an instant that Mr. Davis would so stultify himself as to allow political differences to change his personal feelings. He was, therefore, considerably surprised when the republican gubernatorial candidate coldly requested to let their acquaintance end. This is but a sample of many similar cases. Governor Garcelon is slighted to-day by many republicans who were glad to receive a nod of recognition from one so high above them not only in authority, but in ability, honor, character—in fact everything that goes to make a man—not long ago. But not all of the God-and-morality party stoop to such petty meanness. Some even recognize the fact that the fusionists have a right on their side. Judge Whitehouse, who has as fine a reputation as any man on the bench in Maine, after giving two days' consideration to the questions which Governor Garcelon put to the supreme court, said that they would have to be answered in favor of the fusionists. After the supreme court gave their answer, and he was asked his opinion of it, he remarked that he had not supposed they would enter into a political discussion. Judge Whitehouse is a republican.

THE ANSWERS OF THE COURT.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

The following are the answers of the supreme court of Maine to the questions submitted by the republican legislature, so far as they have been received:

Question first—Answer: An election has been had by the citizens of this state. The rights of the several persons voted for depend upon the votes cast in accordance with the constitution and laws of the state. It was the duty of the governor and council thus to declare it. Any declaration of vote not thus ascertained and declared is unauthorized and void. The governor and council examined the returns, and undertook to declare the result as it appeared by the returns. Various questions involving the true construction of the constitution and statutes relating thereto arose, and the governor, by virtue of his constitutional prerogative, called upon this court for its opinion upon the questions propounded by the constitution. The court was required to expound and construe the provisions of the constitution and statutes involved. It gave full answers to these questions, the construction of the court was thus obtained in one of the modes provided in the constitution for an authoritative determination of "important questions of law." Law thus determined is declared a conclusive guide to governor and council in the performance of their ministerial duties. Any action on their part in determining the vote as it appears by the returns in violation of provisions of the constitution and laws as thus declared is usurpation of authority and must be held void. It only remains to apply these principles to the subjects embraced in the questions propounded. The governor and council have no right to summon a person to attend and take his seat in the senate or house of representatives, who, by the returns before them, was not voted for or being voted for was defeated. To summon one, for whom no votes had been cast would be a deliberate violation of official duty. To summon those whom the returns show are not elected would be equally such a violation. Either would be intruders without any right into the legislative body. The summonses thus given would be void as in excess of any powers conferred by the constitution. Grant this power and the right of the people to elect their officers is at an end.

Questions second, third and fourth—Answer: These questions may be answered together. The answer to the first question covers much of the ground embraced in these questions. The holders of summonses which are void, for the reason that the governor and council failed to correctly perform the constitutional obligations imposed upon them, have no right to take part in the organization or in any subsequent proceedings of the house to which they are wrongfully certificated. They are not in fact members. The members rightfully elected, however, as shown by official returns, and the opinion of the court upon them before submitted, are entitled by the governor, are entitled to appear now and act in the organization of the houses to which they belong, unless the house and senate, in judging of the election and qualifications of members, shall determine to the contrary. A member without a summons, who appears to claim his seat, is prima facie entitled to equal consideration with a member who has a summons. He is not to be deprived of the position belonging to him on account of dirrelietion of those whose duties it was to have given him the usual summons. Absence of that evidence may be supplied by other evidence of membership. The house and senate have the same right to consider and determine whether, in the first instance, such persons appear to have been elected, and, finally, whether they were in fact elected, as they have to judge of and all persons who appear for the purpose of composing their respective bodies. Under the facts recited in the statement submitted to us, we are of the opinion that Lewis Voter and his associates first named in the third question were not entitled to act, and that Cyrus A. Thomas and his associates lastly named in the question were entitled to act in the house as members, and that Daniel W. True and those first named in the fourth question were not entitled to act, and that Andrew Hawes and others with him named were entitled to act as members of the senate. In neither case did the senate or house itself act upon the question of their membership—both the senate and house, meaning the bodies assembled to be organized as such, were debarred from any action thereon by the conduct of the presiding secretary and clerk. The assumption of such officers that no question should be entertained relative to the rights of persons whose names are not upon the rolls furnished by the secretary of state, but who were claimants for seats, was unwarrantable.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

The republican senators and representatives will meet to-morrow afternoon at the state-house, and should the opinion of the court sustain their position they will continue the work of legislation. Many fusion members will be glad when the matter culminates and the suspense is broken and will participate with the republicans. Mr. Lamson, president of the senate, has addressed the following to General Chamberlain:

I guarantee that the body which assembled in the house of representatives on Monday last and adjourned to two o'clock to-morrow, and the body which met in the senate chamber and adjourned to the same time to-morrow, can meet at that time in their respective houses without interference from any party.

(Signed,) JAMES D. LAMSON.

Three companies of militia are under orders from General Chamberlain, but will not be brought to the city unless needed. The Capitol Guards of this city are ordered to appear at their armory at 7 o'clock to-morrow.

THE BRIBERY CASES.

Examination into the alleged bribery cases was continued to-day. Swann, Harriman and James O. White repeated with greater detail their statements already published as to the attempts made to bribe them by Wallace R. White, and Solon Chase corroborated Swann's statement as to the latter's interview with him. Bartholemew Wentworth testified to attempts made to bribe him by Charles E. Ricker, of North Berwick. Alfred Cashman, member of the house, testified to the efforts of his son and L. Lewelyn Powers to keep him away from the legislature by telling him that he could get more money by not going. Noah Baker, a senator, corroborated Cashman's statement.

THE SITUATION SERIOUS.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—A dispatch was received here to-night from Boston, stating that the situation in Maine is grave, and that a messenger had been sent from Maine to Boston to seek General Butler, and request him to lend his legal services to the fusion legislature in the crisis. General Butler is now here, and the request for his services will undoubtedly be forwarded at once. This dispatch is interpreted here to mean that the fusionists are alarmed at the situation, and anticipate beyond a doubt that the supreme court will decide the republican legislature to be the legal legislature of Maine.

All along it has been a matter of great surprise among the democrats here that Governor Garcelon, who previous thereto had shown so much tact and nerve, should have ever deferred any of the points in controversy to the partisan supreme court of Maine; and it has also been a matter of surprise that the fusion legislature, on the day it organized and had a legal quorum, did not proceed to elect a governor. A rather starling explanation is now given out here for the course pursued in both of these cases. A gentleman just from Maine, and who is on exceedingly intimate terms with the members of the governor's council and with the leading greenbackers in the state of Maine, says that he knows positively that the council was opposed to the governor's course in the matter of the supreme court opinion, and that the governor was influenced to take the step he did by Speaker Randall, who purposely persuaded the governor to take a step which every democrat here except those who are committed to Mr. Tilden's interest condemn as uncalled for and most unwise.

The same gentleman says that it was the understanding of the fusion members of the legislature, before that body assembled, that they should elect a governor upon the first day if they succeeded in organizing the house, and that this plan had to be given up through the active interference of Speaker Randall and other direct agents of Mr. Tilden, who made the democratic members of the legislature believe that such a step was impolitic, if not impossible, and would injure the democratic party. In other words, it is positively asserted that Mr. Tilden is responsible for the two blunders which have been committed in Maine, and that Speaker Randall has been an active agent in securing the perpetration of these blunders.

WHAT THE CAPITOL LOOKS.

AUGUSTA, January 15.—General Chamberlain's staff fully appreciate the gravity of the situation. They believe a bloody conflict is imminent. Already in their disordered imaginations they see column after column of Maine's warriors marching against a military despotism. The report that a mouth is to-night in the city of Lewiston was mustering a brave six hundred for the fray; that Portland was following Lewiston's lead, and that the tramp of the cowhide boot was to be heard from Kittery to Quaddy head. This intelligence for a time completely paralyzed the dictator's valiant staff. They sent for reinforcements of men, crackers, cheese and whisky. The men, the most villainous-looking crew that ever assembled inside of four walls, were speedily gathered from the slums of Gardiner, Hallowell, Winthrop and surrounding towns to the number of 300 strong. The halls in Maine's capitol reeked with the fumes of bad whisky and still worse tobacco. They thronged the rotunda. They lined the stairways. They barricaded the doors and desecrated the halls of the legislature with their disgusting presence where decent citizens, state officials, representatives, and even senators themselves, were forbidden to pass. General Chamberlain's staff added the inward solace of free whisky, even though City Marshal White has ordered the bar-rooms to be closed during the excitement. This morning the adjutant-general's office presented a pitiable scene, which told the story of their fear and trembling. On the sofa lay the bolder spirits of the crowds, or, in other words, the fullest. In the wood-box were found the debris of a midnight carousal in the shape of biscuits, bologna sausages and empty whisky bottles. The gaslight flaring in the early morning light added a finishing touch to the scene of debaucheries in Maine's state capitol. What do the people think of it?

THE FEDERAL CITY

AND ITS CONFUSION OF STREETS.

The Republican Colonels of Georgia Looking After the Spoils—An Expert's Opinion of Edison's Lights—The Post-Office Swindles of the Country.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—Colonel H. P. Farrow, United States district attorney for Georgia, is in the city looking after his reappointment. The opposition to him is the want of harmony between his office and that of the collector of revenue. In addition to those already named, John Wimpey is an applicant for Farrow's place. In the event Judge Bigby is not appointed, Farrow will be his own successor.

Dr. Logan, of Atlanta, is in the city for a few days. He will visit Baltimore before he returns.

Mrs. Senator Hill is better to

The Constitution.

During the coming year—a year that will witness the progress and culmination of the most interesting political contest that has ever taken place in this country—every citizen and every thoughtful person will be compelled to rely upon the newspapers for information. Why not get the best? Abroad THE CONSTITUTION is recognized, referred to and quoted from as the leading southern journal—as the organ and vehicle of the best southern thought and opinion—and at home its columns are consulted for the latest news, the freshest comment, and for all matters of special and current interest. THE CONSTITUTION contains more and later telegraphic news than any other Georgia paper, and this particular feature will be largely added to during the coming year. All its facilities for gathering the latest news from all parts of the country will be enlarged and supplemented. THE CONSTITUTION is both chronicler and commentator. Its editorial opinions, its contributions to the drift of current discussion, its humorous and satirical paragraphs, are copied from one end of the country to the other. It aims always to be the brightest and the best—newsy, original and piquant. It aims particularly to give the news impartially and fully, and to keep its readers informed of the drift of current discussion by liberal but concise quotations from all its contemporaries. It aims, in short, to more than ever deserve to be known as "the leading southern newspaper." Bill Arp will continue to contribute his unique letters, which grow in savory humor week by week. "Old Si" will add his quaint fun to the collection of good things, and "Uncle Remus" has in preparation a series of negro myth legends, illustrating the folk-lore of the old plantation. In every respect THE CONSTITUTION for 1880 will be better than ever.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION is a carefully edited compendium of the news of the week and contains the best and freshest matter to be found in any other weekly from a daily office. Its news and miscellaneous contents are the freshest and its market reports the latest.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

This, the best, the most reliable and most popular of southern agricultural journals is issued from the printing establishment of THE CONSTITUTION. It is still edited by Mr. W. L. JONES, and is devoted to the best interests of the farmers of the south. It is sent at reduced rates with the Weekly edition of THE CONSTITUTION.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Constitution	$ 10 00	a year.
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" "	2 50	three months
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" "	1 00	six months.
" "	Clubs of 10, 12 50	a year.
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Southern Cultivator	1 50	"
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Weekly Constitution and Cultivator to same address	2 50	for one year.

Address THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.

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ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 17, 1880

THE submission of a lot of questions by the rump legislature to a court that is thoroughly under the control of General Jim Blaine is a farce legally speaking, and if the fusionists have plenty of gizzard-sand it will prove a farce, politically speaking.

THE New Orleans Price Current, in order to ascertain the drift of opinion in cotton circles of its city as to the size of the incoming crop, obtained estimates from thirty factors and thirty buyers. The average estimate of the factors was 4,360,000 bales; of the buyers, 5,461,000—making the average of both, 5,411,000 bales.

THE railroad development of yesterday consisted in the full and complete acquisition by the Louisville and Nashville railroad company of a line reaching from the Ohio river to Chicago. Louisville now has a north-and-south line running from Lake Michigan to the Gulf, and cutting the country into two equal parts in point of population. Dr. Standiford's grand plan is slowly coming into view.

THE rioting in Pesth, Hungary, is but another phase of the everlasting war between the upper and lower classes of society in Europe, between the landed aristocrats and the landless democrats. A nobleman killed a radical editor, and then began the riots that have now lasted two whole days, keeping the chief city of Hungary in a state of terror and paralyzing the authority of the government. The course of the riot will be closely watched by men in every part of Europe.

THE banking and currency committee of the house—the people's forum—has four interesting propositions before it—the "Let-well-enough-alone" resolutions, the repeal of the law requiring bank checks to be stamped, the repeal of the law taxing bank deposits, and the repeal of the law taxing the circulation of state banks. There is a great division in the committee over these questions, and the manner of their disposition will continue to excite the liveliest interest and keenest speculation until the decisive votes are taken.

SENATOR BAYARD'S anti-legal-tender resolution came out of the finance committee with an adverse report signed by two democrats and three republicans. The opposition of Messrs. Jones, Ferry and Allison is significant. It means that enough republicans will vote against the resolution to defeat it by a majority of not less than six. In the house the bill has not even a chance, and never had one. The truth is, the resolution is nothing more than Mr. Bayard's little boom upon which he proposes to hang one of his elaborate and exceedingly tiresome speeches.

THE situation in Maine is becoming decidedly interesting. The real legislature of the state yesterday acquired by methods strictly within the terms of the law a quorum in each house, and proceeded to elect a governor in the person of Mr. Smith, the greenback candidate. Every step taken was strictly according to law, and if Governor Smith's authority is disobeyed or ignored in any way, it will be simply the proof of the disposition of the Maine republicans to cast the law aside whenever it interferes with their plans. The fusionists are however mustering, and it may be that it will not prove an easy task to brush aside the only lawful government that the state can have this year.

The West India Trade.

The recent railroad combinations in the south—notably, the one reaching from St. Louis to Savannah—show that our railroad managers are beginning to learn from their northern brothers in the same line of business the advantages of trunk lines and of an immense business at low rates, instead of local roads and a small business at high rates. It shows also that the great cities of the Mississippi valley, and our ambitious railway kings are looking to an opening up of a more direct trade with the West Indies, with Mexico, and with all America south of that country. The trade of Cuba alone justifies all the expectations that have been formed in this direction. Let us take the article of flour as an illustration. Cuba grows no wheat; and by assuming that her people consume as much of the staple apiece as other people do, we find that nearly two million barrels of flour would be required to supply their wants. Why should not the United States, almost within sight of Havana, furnish this entire amount? And so with bacon, and lard, and lumber, and a hundred other articles that Cuba needs and that we can supply.

The fact is, that owing to an almost prohibitory tariff imposed by Spain for the benefit of a few Spanish traders, this country exports to Cuba only a comparatively small amount of these articles. In 1878, the flour sent to Cuba from this country did not reach in value $300,000, although flour that sells in Savannah at six dollars a barrel is worth about fourteen dollars in Cuba. Lumber that is worth fourteen dollars a thousand feet in Savannah is worth thirty-three dollars in Cuba—only two days' sail away. Hams that are worth ten cents a pound in Savannah are worth twenty-four cents in Havana; petroleum oil that is worth seven cents a gallon in this country is worth forty-four cents in Cuba, and so on to the end of the list of staples. In 1878, the cotton manufactures sent to Cuba and Porto Rico from this country did not reach $100,000 in value, although England sent those islands cotton goods to the extent of nearly six million dollars. But when we turn to a table of imports we find that this country trades freely with Cuba. We buy from the Cubans nearly fifty million dollars worth of sugar every year, to say nothing of a large amount of tobacco and cigars.

Shall we go on pouring money into Cuba by buying her products, while we sell her comparatively nothing that we produce? We certainly need not do so; and the remedy for this unfavorable balance of trade can be found in a commercial treaty with Spain, whereby the onerous and discriminating tonnage dues against American vessels are abolished, and the duties on imports from this country largely reduced. If this were done—and we believe it can be done—the southern ports would necessarily be greatly benefited, and all the railroad lines leading from these ports to the interior would have profitable employment, and the whole south would be quickened by new tides of trade. With such a treaty, steamship lines would quickly be put in operation from southern ports to every leading city in the tropics. These steamers would not only carry to Havana the bulk of her supplies, but they would carry by far the greater part of the passengers who might desire to visit the Gem of the Antilles, either for health or pleasure.

Such a treaty should be secured as soon as possible, because we may need Cuba as a market much more and much sooner than we may now think we will. We have no right to expect that the failure of crops in Europe will be repeated; and it would therefore be wise to seek new outlets for our surplus products at once, so that when good crops return in Europe we may still have an all-sufficient market. To take the steps to secure such a treaty we believe we can confidently look to Senator Gordon, who is the chairman of the senate committee of commerce. He occupies just the right position to take the initiative in bringing about this desirable result—desirable to Georgia on account of her lumber and cotton manufacturing interests, and to the whole country as a means of extending the consumption of her surplus products. Georgia has an additional interest in such a treaty from the fact that her ports and her railroad lines and her interior cities would be especially benefited by such an extension of our commercial relations.

Negro Suffrage in the South.

While we seem to have the ear of the editor of the New York Times, it may be well to follow up what we have said in regard to the apparent suppression of the negro vote in the south with some facts and suggestions based upon an intimate knowledge of the situation in this section and a thorough appreciation of the characteristics and peculiarities of the colored people. In the first place it is to be clearly borne in mind that the fifteen years which have elapsed since the negro was emancipated and made a citizen have wrought wonderful changes not only in his condition, but in his individuality. The responsibilities thrust upon him have in a measure insisted upon recognition. Beginning with no knowledge at all of the duties of citizenship—almost helpless, indeed—he has gradually solved at least the smaller and more vexatious problems of an independent existence. He has been compelled to employ his powers of observation, he has accumulated experience, and he is now able to profit by such education as he has been able to obtain. If these things are admitted to be true by such fair journals as the Times—if it be admitted that the negro has at least some faint notion of the responsibilities of citizenship—then it must likewise be admitted that it is absurd to expect them to vote the republican ticket with the unanimity that was a part and parcel of their ignorance and helplessness. To claim that the negro has made any intellectual progress whatever is to admit that he has reached a certain degree of intellectual independence—that he has become intelligent enough to reason for himself.

The disastrous and demoralizing mistake that the southern people made after the surrender was in refusing to take their old slaves into their care and confidence instead of allowing them to be manipulated into a mechanical and false sympathy with the intolerable policy of the carpet-baggers. The southern people have made other political mistakes since, but this was altogether the silliest and most disastrous. In a manner, we held the poor blacks responsible for the shock that their emancipation and citizenship gave to our social organism. This was human nature, perhaps, but it was the most deplorable blunder that southern human nature ever made. Looking back over it all, the solution of the problem seems so clear and simple that reflecting people are inclined to go off into some quiet place and beat their heads against the walls out of sheer vexation. We had only to hold out our hands to these poor, unfortunate people to renew the confidence and affection that had always existed between the white and colored races in the south; but instead of that we sulked in our tents and allowed them to be turned from their natural bent by means so monstrous and vile that it is no wonder respectable republicans now join us in denouncing the agents through whose manipulation the ignorant negroes were made to rob themselves as well as the whites. The one mitigating circumstance in connection with the rule of the carpet-bagger is the fact that the southern people refused to dissolve the doubt and perplexity of the negroes by taking them cordially by the hand—accomplishing in one moment a master-stroke of policy and a most blessed work of charity.

But this difficulty is now a thing of the past, and in making any calculations based on the negro vote, the Times must bear in mind that the people of the south no longer refuse to seek and solicit the political co-operation of the colored voters. In the north or in the south, in the east or in the west—wherever people vote—this work of solicitation is found to be more or less effectual; and if it is effectual among the whites why should it not be effectual among the negroes? The response of the Times to this must be that the attempt of the southern whites to secure the political co-operation of the negro voters is in some sort effective, or that the education of the colored people is where it was in 1865. It must either be claimed that the negroes have no notion whatever of their duties as citizens, or that they have come to appreciate, in some degree at least, their responsibilities. One of the excuses for the haste with which they were invested with the right of suffrage was that it would serve the purpose of a political education by giving them a keen appreciation of their duties as citizens. If, therefore, this purpose has been even partially accomplished, the editor of the Times cannot but perceive that methods which are effectual with white voters must be at least equally as effectual with the blacks. For instance, the fact cannot be concealed from the average colored voter that his interests are identical with the interests of his white neighbors, identical with the interests of the community in which he lives, and of the commonwealth to which he pays tribute. Now, to argue that the colored voter has not reached this point in his advancement is to declare in effect that manhood suffrage is worse than a failure. Is the Times prepared to make this declaration?

The plain truth of the matter is that in local and state elections during the last few years the negroes have had every inducement to vote the democratic ticket, and they have responded with hopeful and gratifying alacrity. Apart from the results of their progress in various directions, the policy of the republican leaders in refusing to oppose democrats in the general elections gave the negroes a reasonable excuse for engaging actively in the various local contests, and their votes have been as eagerly sought as those of the whites. In other words, when the republicans practically gave up their organization in Georgia and other states, the result was the destruction of the color line, and with it disappeared the only aggravating element in southern politics. In a recent interview with a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION, Chairman Bryant, of the republican state executive committee, acknowledged not only that the race issue had been eliminated from Georgia politics, but that he had very little hope of ever again controlling the negro vote in any local or state contest; and he went on to say that if the republican party reorganized in Georgia this year it would be upon issues upon which they might reasonably hope to divide the white vote. In regard to the national campaign we are frank to say to the Times that General Grant is the only man for whom the colored people will vote with anything like unanimity, and even with Grant as a candidate, there are hundreds of negroes who would not take the trouble to go to the polls. Secretary Sherman would poll the next largest negro vote, owing to the fact that he is the brother of General Sherman. If Mr. Blaine is a candidate, the falling off in the negro vote will cause the organs to declare that it has been again suppressed. All these things the Times must take into consideration if it would have anything like a clear and impartial view of the situation of affairs at the south. It must not only do full justice to the results of negro suffrage, but it must make due allowances for the peculiarities of the negro temperament.

HARPER'S WEEKLY wants the anti-Grant republican papers to speak out. This is no doubt a good idea, but Mr. Curtis will have about all he can do to control the tone and color of Mr. Nast's pictorial editorials.

THE reckless end man of the New Orleans Picayune initiate s that as the author of a series of interesting scrap-books, Mark Twain is a success.

THE Grant boom didn't even pause long enough to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of poor Bishop Haven. This, however, should not be regarded as a lack of affability on the part of Philadelphia.

THE Chicago Times says the devil is a bigger man than Moody. Is this a part of the Dan Rice boom?

ISN'T it about time for Mr. Hayes to come boldly out on the front porch and decline a second term? The bare suggestion of such a thing causes Rogers, the amiable private secretary of the administration, to perspire like a pair of overheated waffle-irons.

ALL fashionable young men are having their cravats repainted. This is another tribute to leap year.

IT is hinted that several democratic senators have agreed to vote for George F. Edmunds for judge of the supreme court. Well, how much are these men paid? If they get enough to recompense them for a failure to get another term, they must be regarded as very thrifty individuals.

IF Mr. Blaine is too timid to demand his $2,000 back, why doesn't he donate it to some active public charity?

UNDER the proposed republican plan of voting for electors by congressional districts, what comfort can the hard-money democrats of New York give their hard-money brethren in the south? Under this arrangement, John Kelly may be president yet.

MR. BLAINE'S friends say the fit and the attempt to bribe were purely accidental. This is another republican campaign subterfuge.

THE agents of the gold bugs say it is unconstitutional for the government to issue a legal tender paper currency because democratic tradition says so. This will be a good argument in 1700.

PROFESSOR DR. PROCTOR says the sun is not inhabited. Where did the eminent card-writer get his awareness?

THE prospects are that the supreme court of Maine will be able to earn its salary this season. This is better than loafing around behind the grocery hunting for a good place to dig bait when the spring sap begins to rise.

IF the southern republicans are not swindled out of their representation in the national convention, Grant will be nominated on the first ballot.

MR. BAYARD is like a green cotton umbrella—a very good thing in case of a shower if you haven't forgot where you left it; or if your neighbor hasn't borrowed it to "shoo" your own hens out of his garden.

THERE is considerable improvement in the tone of the New York World of late. Blanton Duncan has attacked it.

SINCE the bribery business, Bill Chandler is getting up affidavits to prove that he is a Maine republican. Bill knows what popularity is in the republican party.

IF there was no attempt at bribery in Maine, Blaine's fit must have been superfluous. A fit that has no more discrimination than that ought to be prescribed for by Dr. Alonzo G.

WHEN John Sherman remembers what his Louisiana witnesses have cost him, first and last, he wonders that Mr. Blaine should have been weak enough to offer only $1,000 for a healthy democrat.

WHEN democratic senators vote to destroy the greenback currency and to seat George F. Edmunds on the supreme bench, it will be about time for the people to give the would-be leaders a jolt or two.

THE Sun credits the Star to John Kelly, and the Star accuses an amiable old duffer named Bartlett with responsibility for the Sun. Now, then, where does E. Pays. Weston and B. Smith belong?

AN Augusta man alludes to his mother-in-law as a returning board. Whether it is because he is counted out, or merely because she passes upon his returns, has not yet transpired.

IN GENERAL.

—Who is governor of Maine? "I," says Joshua Chamberlain.

—More police and less bread, is the burden of the news from Ireland.

—"What is your business, my pretty maid?"
"Painting old crockery, sir, she said."
—Cincinnati Saturday Night.

—All but three members of the Utah legislature are, comparatively speaking, bachelors, having only one wife each.

—The Tay bridge was a fatal affair from the first. At the building of it twenty men lost their lives.

—It now seems as if ten dollar bonnets were simply a medium on which to show off twenty dollar feathers.

—It is now generally believed that whom the gods won't destroy they first send to the opera with an anti-street car but pro-oyster-supper young lady.

—"Put the arm-chair in the attic—
It has earned a needed rest;
For the pair it oft supported
Now are married and gone west."

—From the testimony taken at Leavenworth it would seem that Gambrinus could hardly have been a better man in Patti's place.—Chicago Tribune.

—M. Stanislas Harel, one of the richest men in Rouen, has just died, leaving his whole fortune of several millions of francs to his valet.

—A correspondent estimates that a million dollars in stock are held on margins by members of congress, who are waiting for a rise.

—Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague is assisting E. S. Hamlin in the preparation of a biography of the late Chief Justice Chase, her father.

—I think of thee, dear William,
And long to hear from you;
Send me a missive, won't you, please,
Oh, come now, billet-doux.
—Sweet Singer of Michigan.

—Switzerland is this winter almost one mountain of snow; trains, steamboats and telegraphs have been in a chronic state of interruption.

—Among those named for the republican nomination for governor of Illinois are Governor Cullum, E. B. Washburne, Richard J. Oglesby and John B. Hawley.

—If Edison succeed, or no
And we hope he has the right of it,—
He'll win his point, as the end will show,
For there'll be enough, if it doesn't go,
All ready to "make light of it."

—In Europe, thinks the Saturday Review, the cultivated American has an immense advantage over men of other nationalities, because he at home has all the rank that belongs to any other American, and no more.

—The "racket" at Augusta is a perfect god send to hotel and boarding-house proprietors, who are making as much money off the crowds of politicians and others there assembled as they did in war times, when the city was full of soldiers.

—The man who drinks continuously at your expense is a mean man; the man who drinks more expensive drinks than yourself at your expense is a dangerous man; the man who drinks with you at your expense and then goes off and talks about you is the boss snide.—Confucius.

—The population of our globe, estimated at 1,300,000,000, is ruled by twelve emperors, twenty-five kings, forty-seven princes, seventeen sultans, twelve khans, six grand-dukes, six dukes, one vice-king, one nisam, one radja, one imam, one bey, and twenty-eight presidents, besides a large number of chiefs of wild tribes.

—Asia is a terrible consumer of silver. Every year millions of dollars find their way to the east, never to return to the civilized world. This eastern demand for silver seems to be on the increase, as $46,000,000 was thus swallowed up this year, as against $39,000,000 in 1878. What becomes of this bullion is more than the greatest political economist can tell.

—A little pair of gloves that yet
Retain the smell of clover,
And just a tinge of mignonette—
I turn them vaguely over.
And marvel how the girl I kissed
The night she promised to be true
Could jam a number seven fist
Into a paltry number two.
—New Orleans Democrat.

—Mrs. J. J. Astor sent out recently, from the office of the Children's aid society, of New York, a "New Year's party" of 100 homeless children to homes in the west and south, at an expense of $1,500. This makes, during seven years, a total number of 677 homeless children whom Mrs. Astor has placed in homes, mainly in the west, at an expense of $9,750. Many of these lads have now grown up, having farms of their own, and are doing well in the world.

—Mr. Wendell Phillips said, the other evening, in a prelude to his lecture at Troy: "It seems to me that the landed aristocracy of Great Britain is doomed; it contends with the vast and limitless production of the prairie, and finds it impossible to maintain its supremacy against that stern competition. I believe that it is written as if in letters of light that the landed aristocracy will within the next century come to an end. Once again England's adversity is Ireland's opportunity, and the same spirit of competition is putting an end to the unjust, unequal and ruinous system of land tenure in Ireland."

—The island of St. Christopher, or St. Kitts, is one of the leeward group of the British West Indies, and was settled in 1625 by English and French colonies, and divided into upper and lower parts. It was the scene of much bloody strife between the two nations until 1783, when it was ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Versailles. It is governed by a president, executive council, and legislative assembly, and is a member of the confederation of Leeward Islands, the legislature of which sits in alternate years at St Johns, Antigua, and Basseterre, the latter being the principal town of St. Kitts.

—It is some time since Mr. Childs furnished the public with any poetry suitable for obituary purposes, and the following are therefore all the more welcome:

Put the cake jar in the closet,
Do not stop to shut the door,
For our little blue-eyed darling
Now is on the other shore.
* * * * * * * * * * *
Do not grieve for me, dear sister,
Wipe your eyes out with your frock,
For I'm going to a region
Where they don't sing "Grandpa's clock."
* * * * * * * * * * *
Little Mabel's zebra stockings
Gently hang across a tub;
Brother George will find them useful,
When he starts his base ball club.

—In the back part of one of the New York almanacs is an advertisement of one J. H. Johnston, 150 Bowery, who announces himself as a "Dealer in Duplicate Wedding Gifts." "Paying cash" he says "for duplicate wedding gifts and surplus silverware. I erase the inscriptions, refinish, and sell them for one-half the manufacturers' cost." Young women and others who still invest weddings and wedding customs with sentimental interest will read of this cool arrangement with a sort of shock. But then—business is business. We are a practical people. Doubtless people in all civilized countries dispose of their duplicate soup-ladles left on their hands after weddings; but in New York they are so systematic.

—Mrs. Livermore has been comparing the women of the east with those of the west. "The women of the east," she is reported as saying by the Commercial, of Cincinnati, "study harder. They dig and delve intellectually. You find them studying advanced chemistry, science in all branches, studying under professors. One woman I know is studying Sanscrit. I no not know just why, but I know she has an aim. The women of the west are more enthusiastic. When Mr. Alcott returns from a western tour and we ask him what western women are doing, he says: 'O, you should see the enthusiasm; they are so wide awake.' It is to the women of the west that we look," said Mrs. Livermore, "for strong reinforcement and reliance. They are reaching out in so many ways."

—Miss Helen J. Hunt, the young woman who shot her mother in Boston, has been discharged from arrest on the charge of murder. The coroner's jury has accepted the presumption that the deed was done by the daughter while in a condition of somnambulism. There are circumstances connected with this sad affair which have not been explained, and now it is not probable that they ever will be. The mother was not only shot, but her skull was fractured. The girl admits the shooting, but for the fracture she does not pretend to account. It is not certain that a regular trial would have resulted in clearing up the mystery—it could not have done so if the evidence before the coroner is all that could have been offered by the government in a criminal court. The prosecuting officer will probably, therefore, not further interfere in the case.

New York's Electoral Vote.

Baltimore Gazette, dem.

If this conspiracy were consummated successfully the republicans would be sure of New York in the presidential struggle next fall; the only question is whether they will have the hardihood to attempt it. A canvass of republican members of the legislature made a day or two ago elicited the almost unanimous opinion that no such attempt would be made "unless the necessities of the party" demanded it, which is another way of saying that the legislature will do exactly what the managers comma d.

New York Sun, ind.

The plan has received a check from an unexpected quarter. The legislature could not appoint the electors without first repealing the law of 1829, which provides for the choice of electors at the polls by general ticket, and then passing another law conferring the power of appointment upon the legislature itself. To accomplish this would, of course, require the votes of a majority of the members of the senate and assembly. Very much to the surprise of the extreme Grant men, the senate from the start showed itself to be an utterly unmanageable body; or rather, the majority of the republican senators proved themselves to be quite independent of dictation from those who were conducting the third term campaign.

Albany dispatch New York Herald.

An article in to-night's Journal was generally viewed as expressing the sentiment of Governor Cornell's administration concerning the ex president. It declared that the New York republican resolutions of 1878 against a third term referred only to a third consecutive term. The electoral bill introduced in the assembly by Mr. Potter, of Saratoga, is liable to be regarded as a quick response to the hint; but I cannot ascertain that Mr. Potter introduced this bill after consultation with anybody in close relations with the governor. He is a young man and a new member. Had he done so, in conformity to an executive plan, Speaker Sharpe would not have been absent. No hint of his intention was given to Mr. Terry, who was presiding, and who consigned it to the judiciary committee, of which he himself is likely to be chairman.

New York Times, rep.

Whatever may be said in support of the plan of election by congressional districts, which is one that has its merits, it is obvious that it can only be fairly applied over the entire union at once, and that can only be done by an amendment to the national constitution. For the republicans of New York to admit the scheme for this state alone is to make a present to the democrats of the electors from those districts which they may carry should the republicans carry the state. It is, moreover, an implied confession that we cannot expect to carry the state ourselves—a confession which it would be extremely foolish to make at present. The best construction which the majority in the legislature can make to the settlement of the presidential question is so to manage their affairs as to make it as easy as possible for the republicans to elect the entire electoral college of New York by the existing methods.

Maine.

Baltimore Gazette, dem.

As the supreme court of Maine is entirely republican it is easy enough to see why Mr. Blaine and his friends should hasten to submit their case to it. This trifling with justice is the surest means of bringing the judiciary into contempt.

New York Star, dem.

The rumor that Signor Victoria—not the queen of England, but at this moment a vexatious bandit chief of Mexico—has been invited to assume the reins of misgovernment in Maine and supersede Captain-General Chamberlain, lacks confirmation.

Springfield Republican, rep.

Chamberlain, and not Blaine, is the Maine figure which fills the public eye. Says a prominent independent not unfamiliar with politics in the pine tree state: 'What a time down in Maine! And I think the worst thing for Blaine and the other politicians is to see Chamberlain come to the front. They hate him worse than they do the fusionists; have done all they could to kill him politically.

Manchester Union, dem.

President Lamson of the Maine senate, having made careful investigation, decided that he was the constitutional governor of Maine, and assumed the executive office on Monday. The republicans announce that General Chamberlain will refuse to recognize Mr. Lamson as governor, and will cling to the dictatorship which he assumed last week. It remains to be seen whether such is the case. Possibly it devolves upon the major-general of the militia to determine who shall and who shall not be recognized as governor of the state; but probably not. In the meantime the legislature should proceed to the election of a governor, as prescribed by the constitution, and that without farther dallying.

Cincinnati Enquirer, dem.

The Hon. James G. Blaine has the floor: "Fellow-citizens of the United States: I perceive that differences are liable to arise as to the next presidency. Mr. Conkling has proposed in New York that the legislature of that state shall enact that the New York presidential electors shall be chosen by congressional districts. A bill has been introduced in the New York legislature for that purpose. This is in the interest of Ulysses Grant and against me, and is contrary to long-established precedents. Conkling is my enemy. John Sherman is unrighteously using his enormous power as secretary of the treasury to build up his candidacy for a presidential nomination. This is in hostility to free government and civil liberty, and is a dangerous thing. For the sake of peace, which I love, and to secure a non-political and non-partisan and perfectly just decision of this solemn and important question, I suggest that the republicans of the states of the United States refer the selection of the next republican candidate for the presidency to the supreme judicial court of Maine."

Pretty Rough on a Well-Known Bard.

St. Louis Republican.

Shakspeare is not much liked down in Texas. His name is known there to some extent, and his plays are sometimes played, but it is evident that the Texas people have not a very high opinion of the bard of Avon. The critic of the Dallas Herald, speaking of a recent performance of "As You Like It," gives it out that he does not like it at all, any more than the other people of Dallas. He says: "The play is not an attractive one and is the slightest and least interesting one of Shakspeare's pieces. It is a drama foreign to the tastes of this day. It is not a favorite here, nor is it a favorite anywhere else; but we believe this singular, this nondescript, 'As You Like It,' was performed last evening about as well as such a piece can be performed." This is pretty rough on Shakspeare.

Rural Politics.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Charles P. Johnson, for whose election to the senate there are several very good reasons, is altogether "out" in his calculation of the means of getting there. His competitor, the present incumbent, understands the rural "dosesicker" and their little weakness, and has formulated his knowledge on this subject into a maxim, after the manner of Fletcher of Salton: "Let me send garden-seeds to my constituents, and I care not who make speeches to them." When Mr. Cockrell read Johnson's letter, a few days ago, he simply doubled the size of his packages, and was again at peace concerning his own future as a statesman.

Selecting the Victim.

Washington Post.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is of the opinion that the Utes are fat enough to kill. At their distance from the slaughter-pen THE CONSTITUTION cannot discern clearly. It is the Indian agent who is ripe to the point of rottenness. It would be well, perhaps, to throw a Ute or two in, to show our impartiality, but the man who is fittest to die, or rather for the most unfit to live, is Hayt, Carl Schurz's oleomargarine friend and confidential associate. Since the fragrant Mitchell's departure Mr. Schurz has kept himself in healthy odor with Hayt. Our advice is, between Hayt and the Ute, to let the Ute go.

Exit General Grant.

New York Herald.

Since the ex-president crossed the Potomac he has practically passed into political oblivion. He has been honored as a great soldier, but, as a politician the people, with the exception of a few unimportant demagogues, have resolutely set their faces against him. There is not the slightest probability that, even if it were possible that the republican politicians of four or five of the great northern states should cast their own words and give him a third nomination, he would carry the vote of a single southern commonwealth. The third-termers can find no comfort down that way.

With Becoming Dignity.

Washington Republican.

It must be admitted that Senator Thurman submits to his dethronement gracefully and with becoming dignity. He is no longer czar of the caucus or of all the bourbons; the hard-money nihilists of the democracy are more effective as regicides than their brethren of Russia. And now Mr. Thurman trains in the wake of Bayard, as though he had always been accustomed to marching in the ranks.

The "Strong Man" Ticket.

Chicago Times, ind.

There is no longer any need to doubt. The "strong man" ticket is ooviously done to order. The convention at Chicago is a mere formality. Arsden ambo, soldiers both, both on horseback, each booted and spurred and supplied with bayonets and things; combination, sectionally as well as in every other respect, the very thing. Maine and Illinois. Grant and Chamberlain—it's just the ticket!

Tried and True.

Bellton North Georgian.

General L. J. Gartrell, of Atlanta, is now looked upon as the next governor of Georgia. Tried and found true in all the relations of life, he will make the empire state a governor whom she can always trust, and of whom she will never be ashamed.

Barbarous Etiquette.

St. Louis Times.

Ouray will never do for an American congressman. He wants to take his wife to Washington.

What an Independent Paper has to Say about It.

We do not think the history of medical treatment has ever shown anything to equal the growth of the Holman Liver Pad. At first the Pad was laughed at, and its pretensions derided by men who should have known that the simplest inventions are the most important, and that because the truth has told bild for eighteen centuries it is no less truth. The Holman Pad has been tried by over 1,000,000 patients, and its success has been simply phenomenal. There are 500 to-day being used in Atlanta, and we have yet to hear of the first one that has failed to give satisfaction. We heard two of our most prominent citizens who have been using the Pad for several weeks discussing its work, on yesterday, and we say truly that if their comments could be published in the Gazette this morning, it would result in 1,000 being ordered in less than a week. We have repeatedly heard those who had used them discuss their merits, and we feel safe in recommending each one of our readers to the most powerful remedial agent that is known to human medicine. Give them a trial, and if they don't do what is claimed we will pay the damages.—Atlanta Sunday Gazette.

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Chamber Sets, 3 pieces, only $2.25 per Set!
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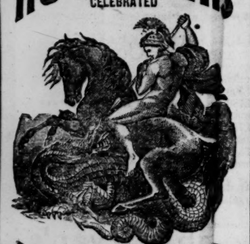

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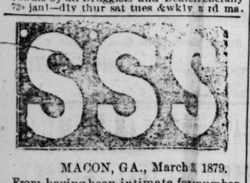

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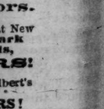

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ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Buena Vista is on the improve.

—Gainesville wants a new public hall.

—Rome wants a passenger depot.

—Very great improvements have been made in the Greenville Vindicator recently.

—The Dougherty county poor-houses are been completed.

—J. B. McDuffie has been elected mayor of Hawkinsville.

—Many improvements have been recently made in Toccoa.

—We have received the Cherokee Advance, a new weekly started at Canton by Mr. Ben. F. Perry.

—The red-bugs have begun to hunt around for soft places—sinecure positions, if it were.

—The cotton caterpillar may be expected to boom in full luxuriance during the present summer.

—X. I. E. couldn't stay away from THE CONSTITUTION. Don't talk to us about lodestone.

—Joe Wilson, of Toccoa, denies that he is married; but he won't deny that he has been.

—Mr. J. H. Wilkins, of Waynesboro, proposes to build a number of dwelling-houses in Waynesboro shortly.

—The people of Buena Vista have dances in the court-house in spite of the fact that pork is spoiling all around them.

—Up to the 7th inst., Sandersville had received 5,388 bales of cotton—500 more than the whole number received during all of last season.

—The Sparta Times and Planter has gone into the hands of a company. Mr. Elam Christian will remain the editor and general business manager.

—Many planters who killed their meat during the recent cold spell will sustain considerable damage—or, rather, their meat will.

—The News says Albany is a prosperous city, with no debt, low taxes, a balance in her treasury, a good and increasing trade, a whole-souled, happy, enterprising people, and a bright future.

—The gallery gods of Griffin not only converse familiarly with the actors on the stage, but recognize their acquaintances in the pit by peltring them with quids of tobacco.

—Mr. McBurney has informed the Hawkinsville Dispatch that he is making preparations to run his cotton factory at this place both night and day. So far only enough hands have been secured to operate the factory in the day time, but more hands are expected to-morrow, and if the force can be sufficiently increased the factory will be run all night. There is a heavy demand for the goods. New machinery has arrived, and the capacity of the factory will be doubled. Mr. McBarney is regularly in the cotton market, and his buyer has already purchased a few hundred bales for the use of the factory during the season.

—The Henry County Weekly says that the negro who killed Rogers at Brook's station on the 25th ult., had a preliminary hearing before Judge Buchanan on Friday last, and in default of bail was committed to jail to await his trial at the spring term of Fayette superior court, for the crime of manslaughter. On the day of the trial the father of young Rogers received a letter from Texas, stating that another son, who has been residing in that state for several months past, became involved in a difficulty on the 29th ult.—five days after the killing of the first named—and was stabbed to the heart. It was truly a sad coincidence, and the old gentleman has our sympathy in his affliction.

—The Eastman Times gives an account of a partisan attack made upon a Chauncey negro by a democratic tree. The negro bored a hole in a tree, put in about one-half pound of powder, drove in his peg, applied his slow match, which seemed to work a little too slow, and he seized hold of the peg with one hand and proceeded to blow with all his might and main to get up a combustion, and succeeded all too soon and sudden for the poor, unfortunate man. The powder ignited and drove the peg through his arm, breaking both bones and fearfully mangling the arm, and knocking off his upper lip, and quite a number of his teeth, as well as otherwise injuring and bruising him in several places. The doctor says his arm will have to be amputated, as there is no possible chance to save it.

—Gainesville Eagle: We learn that a homicide was committed at Coosa mines, in Union county, on Monday evening of last week. The facts, as we obtained them, are as follows: It is stated that a misunderstanding had existed for some time between Arthur Owenby and William Townsand. On the night named Townsand and two or three other persons were in a cabin or shanty at the Coosa mines, when Owenby, accompanied by his son and a son-in-law by the name of Teague, approached the cabin and called Townsand out. As soon as Townsand got into the yard he was struck by Owenby, and about the same time the two young men commenced on him with their knives. Townsand was horribly stabbed in several places—so much so that he died soon after. When our informant left the county the parties had not been arrested, but were being vigorously pursued.

—Dawson Journal: A number of our planters did some good farming on a small scale last year. Some of the papers of southwest Georgia are bragging on the one horse farms of their respective counties. Now, we don't intend to brag; you know we never do that kind of thing, but since the papers have brought up the subject we'll shoot off a gun for old Ferrell. One of our prompt paying subscribers, Mr. B. F. King, of this county, ran two one-horse farms last year. On each of these farms he raised fifteen bales of cotton averaging over 500 pounds per bale, 150 bushels of corn, besides cane, peas, potatoes, oats, etc., in sufficient quantities to do each of the places this year. Now, we don't brag on this, you know, but we just want the outside world to know what our farmers can do when they try. We know of one gentleman, living in the "Forks of the Creek," who raised twenty-one bales of cotton and plenty of other produce to run the farm this year, on a one-horse farm. He had the use of two mules, however, till the first of May. Now we are ready to hear some of the papers shoot off another big gun.

—Hawkinsville Dispatch: Mr. C. P. Brown, Captain Robert S. Anderson and others this season have been very successful in fox hunting, and have enjoyed many fine races, but they struck a "varmint" one day last week that made the day's sport more exciting than anything of the kind within their experience. The pack of dogs (eleven in number) struck the animal's trail in a canebreak on Big creek swamp, and after the race was lively for a good while. After awhile the dogs came to a halt, and their deep baying convinced the party of hunters that the wild animal, whatever it might be, had made a stand and was fighting for its life. As they approached, the howling and yelping and fighting of the dogs increased in violence, and a fierce struggle was progressing. They ventured far enough to witness the fight, which was fierce and exciting. What they had supposed was an ordinary wild cat was in fact an immense catamount over three feet in length, and when in an erect position and fighting attitude appeared as large as the panther usually seen in a circus menagerie. The dogs were bleeding, their ears were lacerated, and their bodies torn by the sharp teeth and claws of the catamount, yet the dogs fought gamely. Some of them, though almost crippled, stood upon three legs and continued the fierce contest. Finally it was seen that Jake Roberts's dog had engaged in a death struggle with the catamount, and it was evident that the life of the dog was at stake. The other dogs were urged on, and the catamount was literally covered. Every moment a dog, torn and bleeding, reeled to the rear, and another dog resumed the attack. It other dog resumed the attack. It required the eleven dogs to kill the animal, and many of the dogs, besides being fearfully wounded in body, were so severely bitten through their legs, that it was with difficulty they reached home late in the evening. Mr. Brown sled the trophy of the day's hunt across his horse and brought it to town, and a large crowd soon assembled to discuss the habits and proportions of the catamount. It was a few inches over three feet in length, very tall, with an immense head, and long, sharp teeth.

Sleeping Cars—Who Shall Own Them? The Railway Age.

The sleeping car is a comparatively recent addition to the appliances for railway travel, and yet it has become one of the most indispensable. The railway in this country that does not run "sleepers" is either very short or very poor indeed. All companies agree that this equipment is necessary, but there is some difference as to the method by which it is to be procured and operated. Some managers hold that it is better for their companies to operate their own cars. They reason that if the business is profitable to sleeping car companies it must necessarily be profitable to the railways if carried on by them. Experience through a series of years, however, seems to have convinced nearly all the railway companies that the interests of their stockholders and the comfort of their passengers are best subserved by placing the sleeping accommodations in the charge of a separate organization. The apparent advantages of the latter plan lie in the greater system and perfection of detail which naturally—perhaps not necessarily—result from directing the whole attention to one branch of the science of transportation; in the ability to operate on a smaller average of profit by reason of doing a largely extended business; and furthermore in the important fact that nearly every railway is not a part of one or more through lines, making changes of cars, attendants, and even character of cars undesirable.

A very notable fact, as seeming to illustrate the tendency of railway companies to place the matter of providing sleeping accommodations in the hands of special organizations for the purpose, is the agreement just concluded by which the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad company, one of the most conservative and best managed corporations in this country, which hitherto, for some twenty years, has owned and operated its sleeping cars, now turns over that business to Pullman's palace car company. Evidently the change must have been brought about by the conviction that it would be more advantageous to the road than its own method. The Rock Island company has been by no means sparing of expense in its sleeping car equipment. Its more recently built cars are extremely elegant and luxurious, and show a great advance from the first pattern. While, however, the different stages of growth are still to be seen by comparing the different cars of this company, it is noticeable that the Pullman cars, everywhere, uniformly contain the latest improvements, as the company is compelled, by that determination to be in advance of the public demand which has been a marked feature of the Pullman enterprise, as well as by the pressure of competition among different roads, to rebuild and refit all its old cars according to the latest models.

The terms upon which sleeping-car companies operate railway lines are probably not generally understood. The Pullman company has a form of contract common to different roads, of which the principal provisions may be given as follows: The Pullman company owns the cars, maintains the upholstery, bedding and carpets and the appointments pertaining to a sleeping-car and not belonging to the ordinary first-class day car, and guarantees the railway company against damages from negligence of Pullman employes and imperfect construction of the car and its appliances. The railway company keeps the outside of the car in good order, renewing paint, etc., as needed, repairs all damages from accident except those originating from imperfect construction and maintenance, or from carelessness or neglect of sleeping car employes, furnishes and applies the lubricating material, furnishes ice, fuel and material for lights, and washes and cleans the cars.

The Pullman company, in consideration of providing the cars used by the railway company for transporting its passengers, and for which the railway company receives all the ticket fares, is entitled to receive the proceeds from the sale of berths and seats. But it is further provided that when the revenue from these sales equals an average of $7,500 per car, per annum, on all the cars upon the line, then, while such average continues, the railway company is relieved from the expense of maintaining the cars. The railway company reserves the option for a given time to buy three-fourths or less of the cars and equipment and to share proportionably in the results of the business.

These provisions seem to be fair to the railway companies, as they are thus enabled to give their passengers the use of magnificent cars without an outlay of capital, and without ever the expense of interior maintenance which attaches to the ordinary day coaches and if the patronage reaches a certain average they are relieved from all expense of repairing and maintaining exterior as well as interior. That the organization of independent companies devoting their entire attention to providing and operating sleeping cars has been of vast benefit to the railway interest as a whole, cannot be doubted. While, if left to the action of individual companies, our sleeping car facilities would have been crude and disjointed, they now form a grand and comprehensive system of through routes hundreds of miles long, running over many separate lines, and making long journeys not only tolerable but even luxurious and delightful.

Malarial Fever.

Malarial Fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervous and neuralgic ailments yield rapidly to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm always. See "Proverbs" in other column.

VALUABLE TRUTHS.

If you are suffering from poor health, or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer, for **Hop Bitters will Cure You.**

If you are simply all-dispirited, without **Hop Bitters will Relieve You.**

If you are a minister, overtaxed by your pastoral duties; or a mother, worn out with care and **Hop Bitters will Restore You.**

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your every day duties; or a man of letters toiling over your midnight work, **Hop Bitters will Strengthen You.**

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion, or are growing too fast, as is often the case, **Hop Bitters will Relieve You.**

If you are in the work shop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and your system needs toning or stimulating, but you do not want **Hop Bitters is without intoxicating.**

If you are old, and your pulse is feeble, your nerves unsteady, and your faculties waning, **Hop Bitters will What You Need.**

Hop Bitters will give you New Life and Vigor.

Try Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 16, 1880.

The bond and stock market is active. A few changes are reported to-day.

EXCHANGE—

Buying at	par	Selling	¾ prem.

BONDS—

Georgia 4s	95@ 97	Atlanta W'k's 7s	105@107
Georgia 6s	106@108	Atlanta City 7s	105 @107
Georgia 7s	120@121	Atlanta City 6s	109 @111
Ga. 7s gold	110@112	Atlanta 10s	114@116
Georgia 8s	114@115	Augusta City 7s	104@106
So. Ga. valley 6s	75@ 80	Sav. City 5s, new	72@ 75
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	110@112	Macon City	77@ 80
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga.	90@ 92	Columbus City	72@ 75
Cent. R. R.	110@112	Ga. R. R. 7s	103@106
Mob. & W. P. R. R. 1st mortgage	100@102	Ga. R. R. 6s	99@101
Atlanta 6s	98@100	Central R. R. 7s	107@109
STOCKS—		W. & A. R. R. leases; 10 per cent income bonds	11@12
Georgia R. R	89@ 91	South Wes R.R.	101@103
Central R. R	88@90	Atlanta Str't RR	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	112@114		

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 16.—Noon—Stocks strong. Money 5@6. Exchange—long $4.81¾; short $4.84. Governments quiet. State Bonds firm.

NEW YORK, January 16.—Evening.—Money 5@6. Exchange $4.81¾. Governments quiet and firm; new fives 103¾; four and a half per cents 107¾; four per cents 101¾. State Bonds dull.

Stocks irregular, closing buoyant.

N. Y. Central	138¼	Chicago & N. W.	99¾
Erie	41¾	Preferred	118
Lake Shore	101¼	Rock Island	132
Illinois Central	107	Western Union	103¾
Pittsburg	110½		

Sub-treasury balances:

Coin.....$ 99,607,490 Currency.....$ 6,453,352

PARIS, January 16—4:00 p.m.—Rentes 81f. 52c.

LONDON, January 16 —4:00 p. m.—Erie 43¾.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 16, 1880.

At the opening of the New York cotton market this morning the spring months were a shade lower than yesterday's close while the summer and fall months were a fraction higher. Early in the day the market weakened, and the decline which followed embraced all the future months and continued for the remainder of the day. At the close a loss of 11 to 15 points was noticed with the general undertone indicating still lower prices. The New York spot market is not altogether as firm as on yesterday, 12½c is still quoted. Net receipts for the week ending to-day amount to 130,014 bales, against 147,780 bales for last week; exports 105,961 bales; stock 901,.00 bales; sales for future delivery 95,000 bales.

Liverpool closed firm with sales of 8,000 bales, of which 6,700 were American.

The past week has been quite active in the local spot and future markets and transactions at the exchange have been larger than for some weeks past. Spots have been in active request, and in many instances sellers have yielded to the buyers. The general disposition of parties storing cotton is to hold on for better prices, but the present outlook indicates lower prices, and many of our cotton merchants are advising sales, as it is a well known fact that the present price of cotton is very fair and remunerative. Receipts for the week ending to-day amount to 3,090 bales, against 2,339 bales last week. Receipts to-day 525 bales, of which 276 bales were received fro a wagons. This has been comparatively a quiet day in the cotton market, though the streets displayed considerable activity. We quote the market as follows: Good middlings 12¾c; middlings 12¼c; low middlings 11¾c; good ordinary 11¼c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	276
Air Line Railroad	103
Georgia Railroad	67
Central Railroad	3
Western and Atlantic Railroad	61
West Point Railroad	15
Total	525
Receipts previously	89,792
Total	90,317
Stock Sept. 1	249
Grand total	90,566

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	
Shipments previously	77,891
Total	77,891
Stock on hand	12,675

The following is our comparative statement:

RECEIPTS.

Receipts to day	525
Receipts same day last year	377
Showing an increase of	148
Receipts since September 1, 1879	90,317
Receipts same time 1878	69,076
Showing an increase of	21,241

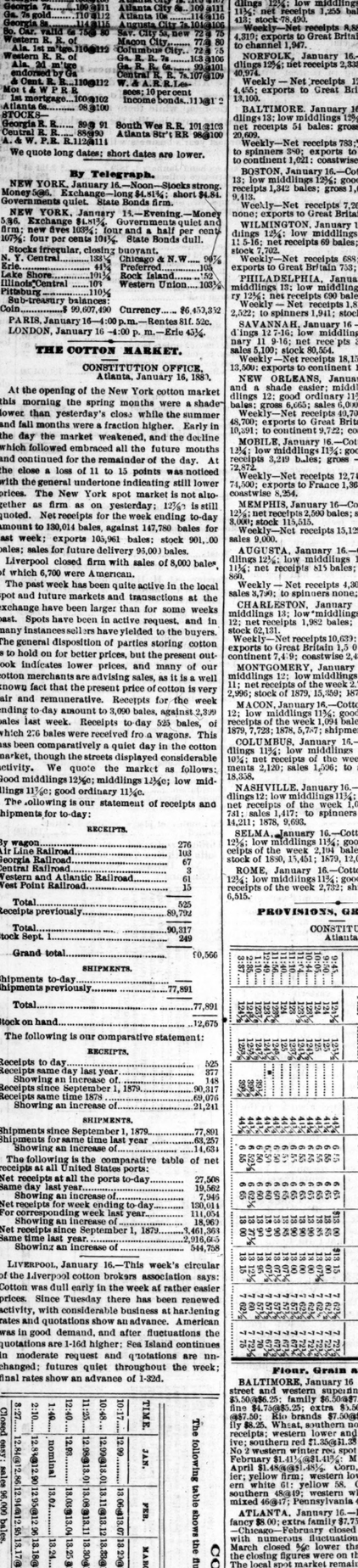
SHIPMENTS.

Shipments since September 1, 1879	77,891
Shipments for same time last year	63,257
Showing an increase of	14,634

The following is the comparative table of net receipts at all United States ports:

Net receipts at all the ports to-day	27,508
Same day last year	19,562
Showing an increase of	7,946
Net receipts for week ending to-day	130,014
For corresponding week last year	111,054
Showing an increase of	18,960
Net receipts since September 1, 1879	3,461,363
Same time last year	2,916,605
Showing an increase of	544,758

LIVERPOOL, January 16.—This week's circular of the Liverpool cotton brokers association says: Cotton was dull early in the week at rather easier prices. Since Tuesday there has been renewed activity, with considerable business at hardening rates and quotations show an advance. American was in good demand, and after fluctuations the quotations are 1-16d higher; Sea Island continues in moderate request and quotations are unchanged; futures quiet throughout the week; final rates show an advance of 1-32d.



October—10:17 a. m., 12.60@12.63; 10:48, 12.62; 12.40 p.m., 12.57; 2:10, 12.52.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, January 16.—noon—Cotton middling uplands 7¾; middling Orleans 7¾; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 6,900; American 100; futures, uplands low middling clause January delivery 7 1-16; January and February delivery 7 1-16; February and March delivery 7 3-32; March and April delivery 7 5-32; April and May delivery 7 7-32@7 3-16; May and June delivery 7 9-32@7¼; June and July delivery 7 5-16; futures dull.

Weekly—Sales 62,000 bales; American 48,000; speculation 4,000; export 5,000; actual export 7,000; import 18,000; American 11,000; stock 501,000; American 363,000; afloat 290,000; American 268,000.

LIVERPOOL, January 16.—1:30 p.m.—Uplands low middling clause February and March delivery 7¾.

LIVERPOOL, January 16.—4:30 p.m.—Uplands low middling clause April and May delivery 7 7-32; June and July delivery 7 11-32; July and August delivery 7 13-32; August and September delivery 7 7-16. The Manchester market for yarns and fabrics is firm.

LIVERPOOL, January 16—5:00 p. m.—Sales of American 6,700 bales; uplands low middling clause January and February delivery 7 3-32; March and April delivery 7 5-16; futures closed firm.

NEW YORK, January 16.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 12¾; middling Orleans 13; sales 749; net receipts 2,140 bales; gross 3,753.

Weekly—Net receipts 12,282; gross 41,507; exports to Great Britain 2,455; to continent 833; sales 2,479; stock 219,626.

NEW YORK, January 16.—The following is the comparative statement for the week ending to-day:

Net receipts at all United States ports	130,014	
Same time last year	111,054	
Showing an increase	18,960	
Total receipts to date	3,461,393	
Same time last year	2,916,645	
Showing an increase	544,748	
Exports for the week	105,961	
Same week last year	121,040	
Showing a decrease	15,079	
Total exports to date	1,910,536	
Same time last year	1,661,497	
Showing an increase	249,727	
Stock at all United States ports	901,507	
Same time last year	841,461	
Showing an increase	60,046	
Stock at interior towns	2 8,208	
Same time last year	151,916	
Showing an increase	56,292	
Stock at Liverpool	701,000	
Same time last year	424,000	
Showing an increase	77,000	
American cotton afloat for Great Britain	278,000	
Same time last year	268,000	
Showing a decrease	5,000	

GALVESTON, January 16.—Cotton steady; middlings 12¾; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 1,255 bales; gross 1,277; sales 413; stock 78,490.

Weekly—Net receipts 8,887; gross 8,932; sales 4,310; exports to Great Britain 213; coastwise 1,802; to channel 1,947.

NORFOLK, January 16.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾; net receipts 2,338 bales; gross —; stock 40,974.

Weekly — Net receipts 12,512; gross —; sales 4,455; exports to Great Britain 7,930; coastwise 13,100.

BALTIMORE, January 16.—Cotton firm; middlings 13; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts 51 bales: gross 67; sales 160; stock 20,609.

Weekly—Net receipts 783; gross 2,830; sales 855; to spinners 380; exports to Great Britain 1,218; to continent 1,021; coastwise 284.

BOSTON, January 16.—Cotton firm; middlings 13; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts 1,342 bales; gross 1,608; sales none; stock 9,415.

Weekly—Net receipts 7,261; gross 15,485; sales none; exports to Great Britain 368.

WILMINGTON, January 16.—Cotton firm; middlings 12¾; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11 5-16; net receipts 69 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 7,702.

Weekly—Net receipts 688; gross —; sales 485; exports to Great Britain 753; coastwise 1,054.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16—Cotton quiet; middlings 13; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts 690 bales; gross 746.

Weekly — Net receipts 1,818; gross 4,218; sales 2,322; to spinners 1,941; stock 15,178.

SAVANNAH, January 16 — Cotton firm; middlings 12 7-16; low middlings 12 1-16; good ordinary 11 9-16; net receipts 3,433 bales; gross —; sales 5,100; stock 80,554.

Weekly—Net receipts 18,151; gross 18,191; sales 13,500; exports to continent 1,210; coastwise 7,593.

NEW ORLEANS, January 16.—Cotton quiet and a shade easier; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 6,450 bales; gross 6,665; sales 6,000; stock 289,119.

Weekly—Net receipts 40,700; gross 43,513; sales 48,700; exports to Great Britain 52,262; to France 10,391; to continent 9,722; consti wise 6,308.

MOBILE, January 16.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 3,219 bales; gross —; sales 2,000; stock 72,873.

Weekly—Net receipts 12,741; gross 12,771; sales 74,500; exports to France 1,363; to continent 2,190; coastwise 3,254.

MEMPHIS, January 16—Cotton firm; middlings 12¾; net receipts 2,500 bales; shipments 1,870; sales 3,000; stock 115,515.

Weekly—Net receipts 15,129; shipments 11,659; sales 9,000.

AUGUSTA, January 16.—Cotton steady; middlings 12¾; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 815 bales; shipments —; sales 800.

Weekly — Net receipts 4,363; shipments 3,459; sales 3,790; to spinners none; stock 18,114.

CHARLESTON, January 16. — Cotton quiet; middlings 13; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12; net receipts 1,982 bales; gross —; sales 1,000; stock 62,131.

Weekly—Net receipts 10,639; gross —; sales 92,00; exports to Great Britain 1,500; to France 1,200; to continent 7,419; coastwise 2,481.

COLUMBUS, January 16.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts of the week 3,427 bales; shipments 2,120; sales 1,596; to spinners 200; stock 18,338.

NASHVILLE, January 16.—Cotton steady; middlings 12; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts of the week 1,033 bales; shipments 741; sales 1,417; to spinners 637; stock of 1879, 14,211; 1878, 9,693.

SELMA, January 16.—Cotton firm; middlings 12¾; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11¾; receipts of the week 2,194 bales; shipments 2,628; stock of 1880, 15,451; 1879, 12,093.

ROME, January 16.—Cotton firm; middlings 12¾; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts of the week 2,732; shipments 2,642; stock 6,515.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 16, 1880

Flour, Grain and Meal.

BALTIMORE, January 16.—Flour dull; Howard street and western superfine $4.75@$5.25; extra $5.50@$6.25; family $6.50@$7.25; city mills super fine $4.75@$5.25; extra $5.50@$6.25; family $7.00 @$7.50; Rio brands $7.50@$7.75; Patapsco family $8.25. Wheat, southern nominal in absence of receipts; western lower and weak but fairly active; southern red $1.35@$1.38; amber $1.40@$1.42; No 2 western winter red spot and January $1.29¾; February $1.41¼@$1.41¾; March $1.45¼@$1.45¾; April $1.48@$1.48½. Corn, southern white easier; yellow firm; western lower and dull; southern white 61; yellow 58. Oats quiet and firm; southern 48@49; western white 44@49; western mixed 46@47; Pennsylvania 48@49.

ATLANTA, January 16.—Flour—Market firm; fancy $8.00; extra family $7.75; family $7.50. Wheat —Chicago—February closed at opening figures with numerous fluctuations during the day. March closed 5¢ lower than yesterday, though the closing figures were on the upward tendency. The local spot market remains unchanged at the following quotations; prime to choice $1.50@$1.55. Corn—Steady and unchanged; we quote 72@76c. Oats—Easy at 45@50c. Meal—70c. Grits—$4.00.

NEW YORK, January 15—Flour, southern quiet; common to fair extra $6.00@$6.60; good to choice extra $6.75@$8.00. Wheat irregular and unsettled; opened about 1c lower; afterwards the decline was recovered, closing firm at about 1c advance over yesterday's prices; ungraded winter red $1.42½. Corn heavy and 4½c lower; ungraded 56 @61½. Oats about ½c lower with a moderate trade; No. 3 46. Hops dull; yearlings 7@18.

CHICAGO, January 16—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat unsettled and generally higher with sharp fluctuations; No. 2 red winter $1.22; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.23¼@$1.23¾ February; No. 3 do $1 05¼@$1.06¾. Corn dull and a shade lower at 39¾. Oats dull and a shade lower at 34@35. At the close, wheat was active, firm and higher at $1.24¾. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats steady and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, January 16—Flour quiet; extra $4.50@$4.75; family $5.25@$5.50; A No. 1 $5.75@ $6.25; fancy $6.50@$8.00. Wheat firm; red, amber and white 1.28. Corn quiet; new white 46; mixed

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 7¾d; in New York, 12⅝c; in Atlanta, 12¼c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates to-day for Georgia, easterly to southerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, January 16, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y Prct'r	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta.....	30.17	54	55	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta....	30.20	48	85	N.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Corsicana..	29.95	63	83	S.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Galveston...	30.08	67	89	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola....							
Key West...	30.05	72	81	N.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
Mobile.....	30.16	60	85	S.	Light	.00	Fair.
Montgom'ry	30.20	58	78	S. E.	Gent	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.13	62	78	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Pensacola....	30.18	59	82	E.	Calm	.00	Fair.
Savannah....	30.21	54	80	....	Calm	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., January 16, 1880.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:31 a m	30.27	38	90	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
11:31	30.28	51	59	E	Fresh	.00	Clear.
2 p. m.	30.17	56	51	E.	Gent	.00	Clear.
2:31	30.17	57	46	E.	Gent	.00	Clear.
9 p. m.	30.17	54	55	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31 "	30.17	54	58	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mean daily bar.....		30.197		Maximum ther.....			.57
Mean daily ther.....		50 5		Minimum ther.....			.37
Mean daily humid.		.65		Total rainfall.....			.00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

THE PRICE of the "DOMESTIC" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to-buy. But, it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do-portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. } CRAIGE & CO., 44 Whitehall St., ATLANTA, GA.

N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.

38s marz2, '79 d1y

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Local news painfully dull.

—Is marrying dealing in futures?

—Police news was dull yesterday.

—Pope, the fashionable hatter. 338

—Leap Year's hops are now in order.

—No news in the vicinity of the city hall.

—The trade in live stock in this section is as brisk as ever.

—The grand jury will be in session Monday.

—Atlanta has eighty-six bar-rooms and beer saloons.

—Pope has just received the prettiest lot of silk hats of the season—latest style.

—"Our Bachelors" at the matinee this afternoon and this evening in their new play of "Champagne and Oysters."

—The superior court of Fulton county will meet in session Monday morning for the transaction of all classes of business. Judge Hillyer will be on the bench.

—Mr. Westbrook, representative from Dougherty county, who is visiting the city, says the peach trees in his county are in full bloom.

—John Saffold, arrested by the police a few days since, suspicioned of being an escaped convict, was yesterday released from custody.

—Melissa Brown, a negro woman, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing $205 from a countryman. The money was recovered and returned to the countryman and the negro thief sent to jail.

The A. M. E. Conference.

Macon Telegraph.

The conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church, which convened in the city last week, adjourned on Wednesday evening, after a very largely attended and harmonious session. The number of delegates in attendance was said to be the largest the body has ever known. They presented a fine appearance and embraced a good deal of the intelligence of the colored population of the state. Before adjournment the presiding bishop announced the following appointments for the year 1880:

Atlanta District—Rev. A. W. Lowe, presiding elder. Atlanta city station—Rev. R. A. Hall. Atlanta city missions—J. S. Hamilton. Madison station—W. H. Harris. Decatur circuit—George Chapel. Newton county circuit—E. Richards. Lithonia circuit—U. D. Bush. Belton circuit—W. J. McComb. Fulton county circuit—S. S. Lestre. Doraville circuit — Shadrack Brown. Madison mission—J. T. Belshaw. St. Paul's mission—T. R. Peters. Jefferson mission—A. S. Jackson. Elberton missions—R. N. Smith. Flowery Branch Missions—H. W. Madison.

Augusta District—Rev. George Washington, P. E. Augusta city station—L. S. Smith. Eatonton station—A. Brown. Sparta station—J. R. Lufton. Warrenton station—J. A. Davis. Richmond county circuit—J. D. Hall. McDuffie county circuit—Martin Wright. Warren county circuit—Nathan Berry. Hancock county circuit—E. Wimbush. Hancock county circuit—Rev. Richard Butts. Baldwin county circuit—Levi Walker. Putnam county circuit—William Abrams. Jones county circuit—Ralph Lawson. Putnam county circuit—Mathew Taylor. Thomson Mission—J. J. Belt.

Macon district—Rev. A. J. Miller, presiding elder. Macon city station—W. J. Gaines. Clinton—S. B. Jones. Forsyth station—R. Graham. Thomaston station—Augustus Jones. Monticello station—H. Lester. Jasper county circuit—G. Jones. Clinton circuit—Washington Campbell. Indian spring circuit—Evan Davis. Ocmulgee circuit—Aaron Robinson. Flint river circuit—Robert Strickland. Upson county circuit—J. D. Hall. East Mason circuit—H. C. Bond. Macon mission—John Keily. Monroe county circuit—Homer Shaw. Barnesville circuit—J. T. Brown. Sugar Hill circuit—E. Pennitman.

Marietta District—Rev. D. G. McGhee, presiding elder. Marietta station—J. B. Warner. Dalton station—G. A. Wardell. Cartersville station—E. A. Shephard. Acworth circuit—W. A. Pierce. Kingston circuit—C. S. Greene. Calhoun circuit—A. Doozier. Rome circuit—A. McGhee. Cedartown circuit—G. H. Holmes. Cave Spring circuit—S. A. Bush. Ringgold circuit—A. Pace. Powder Spring circuit—Henry Redd. Woodstock circuit—John McGhee. Stilesboro circuit—J. H. King. Bear Head circuit—Sharon Harkness. Douglasville circuit—Perry Simon. Marietta mission—H. Crittenden.

Griffin District—Rev. A. Gonickey, presiding elder. Wood's chapel—J. A. Wood. Griffin station—Robert Anderson. Jonesboro circuit—James Johnson. Campbellton circuit—David Pinkard. Palmetto circuit—B. T. Cargill. Newnan circuit—E. D. Brooks. Sharpsburg circuit—M. N. Nelson. Hogansville circuit—Rev. Joel Stephens. Flat Shoals circuit—John Waters ters Howdoin circuit—L. G. Gary. Franklin circuit—Benjamin Franklin. Fairburn circuit—Jordan Jay. Fayetteville circuit—Burl Davis. Whitesburg circuit—J. M. M. Duram. Coweta circuit—H. M. Holloway. Griffin mission—John Tolliver. Milner circuit—Henry Redd. Greenville circuit—Isham Drake.

Athens district—Rev. P. McClain, presiding elder. Athens city station—Rev. R. Harper. Washington station—G. W. Warren. Greensboro station—M. E. Cox. Greene county circuit—Burges Johnson. Greene county circuit (2) W. L. Bayley. Penfield mission — Henry Pitts. Wilkes county circuit—R. Dillard. Lexington circuit—A. Blount. Oglethorpe circuit—Peter Cruse. Madison county mission—Anthony Jonuson. Oconee circuit—George Parks. Jackson county circuit—James Ricks. Greene county (Ridge Grove)—William Ivey.

J. P. CAMPBELL, Bishop.
RICHARD HARPER, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE FIELD, THE FARM, THE GARDEN.

Cows—Hogs—Flowers—Farm Notes—Using Fertilizers—Young Sheep—Dairy Notes—Farm Products—Old Lands—Culture of Violets—Eggs in Winter.

ELEVATE THE FARMER.

Two letters are before us. One complains that we have too much to say about book-farming, the other thanks us for exertions to have agriculture brought up to its proper level. We are not satisfied with either letter, for neither writer fully comprehends what the present time and condition of affairs demand. If agriculture is raised to its proper position, farmers themselves must help do it. It is the veriest nonsense to say ignorant, stupid men can successfully keep up an agricultural country. Farming is a complicated problem; it has ever required an intimate knowledge of nature's laws and the wisest application of science. Go out on any of the railroads leading from Atlanta, and how many deserted farms can be seen—how many pine thickets, broom-sedge fields, marshy bottoms, gullied hill sides and red, worn hills. Yet this is the work of men who had no knowledge of nature's laws, nor made any application of science. Recently a temperance lecturer visited Atlanta, and the result of his vigorous investigation and agitation of the temperance question was the signing of the temperance pledge by over four thousand. And just so the social, intellectual, political and religious world is improved and kept healthy by persistent, vigorous agitation and investigation. A knowledge of arming does not come by intuition. Emulation and agitation of the subject will make farmers think and investigate. To place farming and farmers on their proper level there must be agricultural societies and clubs; agricultural schools; agricultural papers must be read. The farmer must be true to himself, do his duty, and the state should use all the means in her power and prudently exercise it to elevate him.

OLD LANDS.

There are many farms in Georgia well located as to water, nearness to railroads, schools, churches, markets, etc., that have been allowed to deteriorate through the methods employed in their management. A fertility can be restored to these farms, and results can be obtained averaging higher than the same lands have ever before produced. For the general purpose of reclaiming worn-out lands, as a matter of course, barn yard manure stands at the head of the list, but its supply is limited. Aside from the unreliability of some commercial fertilizers, their use in large quantities is too expensive for average farmers. In some localities clover growing is excellent for renovating land, the clover being turned under with plaster. Cotton, peas, tares, pea vines make the best crop to use for green manuring. The growing of any crop to be turned under repays the light attending expense, through the preoccupation of the land, with a clean, luxuriant growth, instead of permitting it to lie bare or occupied with some foul growth which can only be a damage to the lands. The plowing under of a heavy vegetable growth from any crop will be of great benefit to land.

FEEDING LAMBS FOR MUTTON.

A Merino ram crossed on the best common sheep, will produce a very desirable wool, good mutton, and good lambs. To fatten spring lambs, they should be put up early in the winter, commencing with a light feed of corn and oats; a little cotton seed meal mixed with these would be a good addition. This for morning feeding, at noon feed with hay, at night; same as morning—occasionally feeding with turnips. Keep them in a dry pen.

FARM PRODUCTS.

The cotton spinners estimates the expense of his yard of cloth, the house builder, the carpenter, the railroad contractor are prepared to make accurate figures as to the expense of any particular piece of work. Every day we see farmers on the streets of Atlanta selling their farm products, yet they cannot tell us the cost of a bushel of corn, a load of oats, or a ton of hay. They sell mutton, pork and beef, yet have no idea of the cost of a pound of either. This is all wrong, for when can the farmer tell when he is remunerated, or that he is receiving recompense for his labor? If he expects his business to be successful or satisfying he should have order and system in his accounts. To make his calling remunerative, he should master its details, and especially as to the receipts and expenditures. A knowledge of vital facts might show a farmer that he was producing corn at a loss, when he could raise some other crop at a profit. A haphazard business course in farming will not answer. It is folly to grow crops which can only be raised at a loss. In certain specialties it were unwise to enter upon a fruitless competition with those producers who are more highly favored in soil, climate and market facilities. Farming is a business. To make it successful, demands the facts and figures, the leaks and shrinkages, the possibilities of economy and better management. A test of profit and loss is applied to all employments—it should be applied to farming. Erroneous opinions and faulty practices must be corrected by an honest trial balance. In raising or selling wheat, corn, oats, cotton, pork, etc., there is, at the best, only a narrow margin between the cost and selling price, and, in a business point of view, the farmer should know that margin.

EGGS IN WINTER.

The proper care of hens results in a much better profit than farmers imagine. There is nothing kept on the farm that can be made to pay better for the care and feed than a hen.

If you want vigorous, healthy stock—which you must have if you want plenty of eggs and strong chicks—you must have young hens, and change cocks every fall.

Cleanliness must be strictly observed. There must be a constant supply of pure water in cold as well as warm weather. Give hens anything they like, and be sure they have enough. Fowls like variety in their rations. Regularity in feeding must be maintained. Twice each week a feed of vegetable, the same of meat, and the same of soft warm feed; always feed corn in the evening. The hen-house should be clean, comfortably warm and well ventilated.

PICKLED SHEEP'S TONGUE.

Boil them in salted water until tender and the skin can be easily removed. They will take an hour and a half of slow cooking, and must be skinned and trimmed as soon as done. Some persons would add a slice of salt pork, an onion, some parsley and part of a carrot to the water in which the tongues are to be boiled. Tie a few whole spice in a bag and scald them for fifteen minutes in a pint of vinegar. Pack the tongues in a stone jar, burying the bag of spice among them, then pour the hot vinegar over the top, and fill up with cold vinegar.

Serve the tongue split in two lengthwise, neatly arranged on a dish.

THE COUNTRY HOME.

What reason is there why a farmer should not have a happy home? Why should not his cottage be comfortable and cheerful? Why should it not be filled with joy and sunshine, and his family grow about it like flowers? Now, farmer, go to work: plant trees, cultivate your garden, beautify your yard, adorn your dwelling and decorate your rooms; put some plants around the front fence, and a few pots of flowers by the doorway—they will put a blossom in your heart that will be worth more than money.

Make farm life pleasant. Spend a few hours every day in reading. Have good laborers; let them learn that your interests are theirs. Devote a little of your ground to landscape gardening. Keeping good stock will add to the pleasure of farming.

YOUNG SHEEP.

The farmer makes a mistake when he sells his best bred young sheep. Lambs raised from old ewes, sometimes have a dwarfed, oldish look. It requires more feed to raise thrifty lambs from debilitated, enfeebled old ewes, than from vigorous, thrifty young ewes. Better give away some of the poorest, than to sell off the top to be taken off your flock even for a good price. Always keep your sheep looking and feeling young.

SELECTING DAIRY COWS.

In choosing a cow for milk, pick one with a large stomach, indicated by broad hips, broad and deep loin and sides, and a broad chine—these indicate a large digestive apparatus, which is the first essential requisite to the manufacture of milk. Look next to the receptacle for the milk—the udder, and the veins leading to it. The udder should be long, broad and deep, with large milk veins. If the udder reaches to the back line of the thighs, well up behind, reaches well forward, is broad and moderately deep, with teats well apart, and skin soft and elastic, you can depend that it will be filled.

If the udder be a small round cylinder, hanging down in the front of the thighs, the cow cannot be a profitable milker.

In selecting a cow it is well enough to have an eye to a first-class escutcheon, a long slim tail, a drooping, waxy horn, or a slim leg, but the essentials for a good cow are mentioned above.

CULTURE OF VIOLETS.

True we had something to say of violets last week, yet they are much loved by the writer, and 'tis a pleasure to speak of them. Flower-growers neglect the culture of violets, and yet by working them the size of the flower could be greatly increased; and the larger they grow the sweeter they are. The leaves of violets should always accompany the flowers; any other foliage is a mistake. All flowers should have their own leaves because they are the most natural. A little culture will change the leaves of violets to verdant beauty. Re-plant the violet every year, and do it early and carefully. The violet throws out runners annually, somewhat in the manner of strawberries. These should be detached and planted immediately they are produced, which will be as soon as the plants have left off blooming. Plant in rich soil and keep the plants free of weeds and sufficiently moist to keep them growing freely throughout the summer months. If runners are formed then, pinch them off so as to concentrate all the strength of the plant into a plump crown.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

The better plan with the vegetable garden is early in the fall, after the crops are gathered, to spread rough manure over the beds and spade it under, leaving the ground unraked and rough until late preparation for planting. All manure applied in the spring should be made so fine that a shovel will be needed to handle it, and then the early crops will feed upon it quickly without having to wait for it to decompose. Nothing can take the place of good manure in withstanding drought and giving the needful mellowness to the soil.

CULTIVATION OF THE ROSE.

The rose succeeds best in a deep, rich, creamy soil, rather stiff than otherwise, but free from stagnant moisture. If the ground is a heavy clay, it may be sufficiently improved by a dressing of sharp sand and leaf mould. If it be of a light and gravelly nature, give a good dressing of turfy loam and well rotted cow manure.

During summer rose beds should be kept clean and free from weeds; all decayed flowers should be removed, as they only tend to weaken the plant; and frequent stirring of the ground will be necessary to prevent it from becoming baked and hard, and also to encourage a vigorous growth of the plants.

Teas, Chinas, Bourbons, etc., require severe pruning, as they flower from young wood. Climbing roses require but little—the removal of all dead and feeble wood and very slight shortening back of the shoots will be sufficient for them.

HOME-MADE BONE DUST.

If a stock of bones can be procured, pack them in a barrel with a quantity of unleached ashes, and keep the whole moist, but not wet. After a few months, break up the bones into fine powder. This will possess every fertilizing quality of the best done dust.

DAIRY NOTES.

—Various plants affect milk. Horse radish has a tendency to prevent coagulation, and wood sorrel will hasten it.

—An advance of one cent a pound in the price of butter means nearly $10,000,000 to the total value of the production of the country for one year.

—E. M. Washburne, in speaking of the care of dairy cattle, says: In the best dairies in north Holland there is but a very small amount of grain fed to cows or young stock, and of all I have imported I have never had one that would eat grain without teaching, by mixing with hay or roots, or some root they were accustomed to eat.

—A farmer experimented with the milk of a cow, and found that it required 15 lbs., of milk in winter, and 22½ in summer, to make a pound of butter. Feed, in summer, pasture only; in winter, eight ears of corn, soaked, and two quarts of bran, fed dry twice a day. The same cow gave nearly 25 per cent more milk when milked three times a day.

HOGS

During the past two or three years there has been a great improvement in the breeds of hogs in this state, and farmers are raising larger, and better hogs than ever before. There are farmers among us yet, who insist that the freedmen so interfere that they cannot raise hogs. There are others, who expect hogs like sheep and everything else on their farms to flourish without care, feed, or any attention, yet do their own foraging, be self-supporting and turn out well. But reflecting, sensible farmers, have gone to work to enlarge the frame, and improve the quantity and quality of their meat. Many Georgia farms are now stocked with hogs easy to raise, easy to fatten and are profitable.

To hog raisers we would suggest, not to bring their brood sows into service at too early an age, then healthy, strong pigs will be brought. In selecting hogs for breeders, pick such that are so formed as to admit of full development of the vital organs. A great deal of the disease among hogs, is the result of carelessness and want of management on the part of the owners. Many a sow while with pigs, is subject to derangement of the digestive organs, they are likewise susceptible to the least climatic changes, and the unactivity of the vital organs permits the virus of the blood to accumulate until it is absorbed into the circulation; the organs then will no longer perform their functions, and the sow will cease to thrive, while at the same time the pigs in their rations. Regularity in feeding must be maintained. Twice each week a feed of vegetable, the same of meat, and the same of soft warm feed; always feed corn in the evening. The hen-house should be clean, comfortably warm and well ventilated.

FARM NOTES.

—The grain side of a leather belt next to the pulley drives best and wears best.

—Wood sawing is rendered much easier by occasionally oiling the saw with kerosene.

—After chickens are a month old cracked corn and wheat screenings are better for them than dough.

—Loss of appetite, thirst, diarrhœa, general weakness and blueness of the comb are the principal symptoms of chicken cholera.

—Luck in farming, is in selecting the seed with care, draining the fields, keeping out the cattle, and having good fences.

—Long rows and a heap of them, with deep plowing and careful cultivation, will discourage the importation of western corn to Georgia.

—The farmer should remember that his fields are part of his capital, and that increasing their producing capacity means adding to the principal.

—To destroy pin worms in horses, give an injection of salt and water two or three days in succession, then administer a ball consisting of half an ounce of aloes and one drachm of calomel.

—Keeping cattle on hay or straw alone is a little like living on bread, or potatoes, or meat alone, with nothing except that one dish. Feed some roots as well as hay or shorts.

—Bone meal is one of the best fertilizers for grapes. It should be applied as early in the season as possible. About a ton to the acre, will make a valuable dressing for two or three years.

—For scabby legs in poultry, take equal parts of lard and kerosene oil, and thicken with sulphur into a paste. This should be rubbed upon the legs until the scabby parts come off, when they should be smeared with sweet oil.

USING FERTILIZERS.

Once in awhile we hear a farmer growling about his fertilizer, and insist that he has spent his money upon a worthless article. Perhaps he has, but is it not the case sometimes that the farmer himself is at fault? There is a good deal in the condition of the soil to which fertilizers are applied. If there is a sufficiency in the soil as compared with other fertilizers, then we have no perceptible increase of crop, however large a quantity we may have applied, but if there is a deficiency in that one element alone, by the application of only a small quantity we shall have a large crop as the result. This is what causes such a wide difference in the results with special fertilizers, and also causes such a waste in their application. We frequently apply half a ton of a special fertilizer, where a quarter would produce as good results. Sometimes we apply a fertilizer which, on coming in contact with another element, produces a compound entirely indissoluble, and so our fertilizer is rendered worthless, and our money lost by ignorance of chemical facts.

COWS.

Recently, out on Whitehall street, we saw a little colored boy with a dog chasing a milch cow home to be milked. Now in the management and care of cows, and particularly those in milk, we would say, it is of the greatest importance that they should never be excited from any cause. Frights of any kind have an injurious effect upon the milk. Not only is the quality affected but also the quantity, and cows that have been run from the pasture will give less than their usual quantity of milk and also of an inferior quality, while in summer time its keeping quality will be seriously interfered with. Milk from cows that have been run or frightened will sour quicker than that from those animals which have been perfectly quiet. Strange dogs should not be allowed to run in a pasture where are cows, nor allowed in the cow house. Under all circumstances, keep cows as quiet as possible. Let the animals come to the lot leisurely and lazily. If the cows' bags are very full, fast driving has a tendency to chafe and inflame them.

FLOWERS.

A good mellow loam, slightly sandy, is the best for most variety of flowers. If early flowers are wanted start the seeds in the house or in a hot bed, where they can grow until the weather and ground are warm, and then plant them out in the yard. Too early planting of flower seeds in the open ground while it is cold and wet is a prolific source of trouble, and is to be avoided. Seed thus planted are liable to fail of germination; or should they start, the plants at best grow feebly, linger along and finally drop off one by one, until another planting becomes necessary, causing much care, loss of time and with no further advancement than if the planting had been deferred until the soil had become mellow and warm.

Undiluted alcohol applied with a small brush will kill the mealy bug, and is more agreeable to use than soap.

In winter care should be exercised in watering plants. Sprinkle the foliage occasionally, and water the earth only enough to saturate and no more. If plants are affected, thoroughly sprinkle or wash with water several times a day. Scab may be exterminated by washing and brushing the affected part of the plant.

It requires patience and care and kind treatment to be successful with flowers. Yet from the heliotrope exhaling the odor of incense from its tiny censers, to the tube rose filling the air with perfume, their culture will well repay, feeding one with heavenly wisdom, soothing with delicious fragrance and charming with their beauty of form and color.

MR. JOHN W. DREW.

A Talk with the Great Temperance Advocate.

Yesterday at two o'clock Mr. John W. Drew, who has been spending several weeks in Savannah, returned to the city. His many friends throughout the city were glad to welcome him back, and a CONSTITUTION reporter lit upon him about an hour after his arrival. Scraps of the informal talk may be of interest to our readers.

"How did you happen to come south?"

"Through Mr. Tom Burney, of your state. To speak truth, I felt some hesitation in visiting the south, because I feared that being from one of the eastern states, I might not meet with a very warm reception. A good many of my friends advised me not to come, but Mr. Burney was convinced that I could accomplish great good here, and insisted upon my coming down. Mr. Sam Small heard of me through Mr. Burney, and telegraphed me to come at once—that the temperance people were anxious to see me start the ball in Georgia. I really had a strong desire to inaugurate a work in the south—had thought of it for some time—and when these gentlemen urged me I concluded to come down and make the effort."

"Why did you begin your work in Atlanta?"

"For a number of good reasons. I knew that Atlanta was the representative city of the south. I knew too that it was centrally located. I was satisfied that if I did a good work in Atlanta that it would be known and felt all over the south. So I came to Atlanta first and am sincerely glad that I did, for in conjunction with her best citizens a work has been done here which I hope and believe will last."

"How were you pleased with Savannah?"

"I was charmed with it. You see I was cordially invited to that city and most cordially received. Upon my arrival there my wife and I were literally taken from the hotel by Mr. Neidlinger, a prominent and pleasant gentleman, who insisted that we should be his guest during our stay in the city. The very first night after my arrival, a reception was given me, at which I was most cordially greeted by a number of Savannah's best citizens. All this was extremely encouraging to me, and tended, too, to awaken the enthusiasm of the people in the work which had come to do."

"Didn't Mr. Estill, of the News, take an active interest in your work?"

"He certainly did, and I am pleased to say that, in my whole experience, I have never met a squarer or better man than Mr. Estill. Notwithstanding the opposition of the liquor element in Savannah, Mr. Estill did all in his power both by personal efforts, and through his great paper, to aid me in my work. He generously donated all our printing and in addition contributed $50 to the expenses."

"Did your work in Savannah reach your expectations?"

"Under the circumstances it exceeded them. I succeeded in organizing a club of nearly 2,500, and left it in good working order. I am satisfied with my work in Savannah, and was well paid for it. Indeed, I feel that the work which has been accomplished in Georgia will be very beneficial, not only to the state, but, by example, to the south. I see that in a number of places clubs are being organized in the interest of temperance."

"You think, then, that the work has been fully inaugurated at the south?"

"I do. I believe that the tree has been firmly planted; that it will grow and bear good fruit for all the south."

"Have you had many invitations to visit other places?"

"A great many. I have been recently invited to visit Charleston, Augusta, Jacksonville, Fla., Helena, Ark., and several other leading cities of the south. I have also been invited to visit a number of places in Georgia. I am exceedingly glad that I came south. I have been well received and kindly treated by some of her best people, and I am happy to believe that the work which has been done will be lasting.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

January 16, 1880.

Atlanta Circuit..... 47

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 3. Warren vs. Purtell. Claim, from Fulton. Argued. John A. Wimpey, for plaintiff in error. E. A. Angier, contra.

No. 4. Warren vs. Wilson & Creekmur. Certiorari, from Fulton. Argued. Jno. A. Wimpey, for plaintiff in error. E. A. Angier, contra.

No. 5. The Atlanta and West Point railroad company vs. Johnson. Case, from city court of Atlanta. N. J. Hammond, by brief, for plaintiff in error. Hopkins & Glenn, contra.

No. 6. Buchanan vs. Sterling. Attachment, from Fulton. John A. Wimpey, for plaintiff in error. A. A. Manning, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. Wimpey, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

Desirable Property.

In another column will be seen the advertisement of a lot on Peachtree street for sale by Mr. J. G. Jones. Parties desiring a choice place on the most desirable street in Atlanta, would do well to examine this property.

New Goods! New Goods

MR. BOYNTON, of our firm, has just returned from New York, and we are prepared to show some of the most attractive goods ever seen in Atlanta, embracing the following lines of Goods:

New Colored Silks, New Party Silks, Brocade Silks in evening shades, Satins in evening shades, Black Silks, New Fringes, New Passamenteries, Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, Fancy Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Fancy Linen Handkerchiefs, Lace Handkerchiefs, Table Linens, Doyles, Towels, Gents' Shirts, Gents' Underwear, Ladies' Underwear, Fancy Hosiery, Kid Gloves, Cloaks, Dolmans, 300 pairs fine Bed Blankets at Great Bargains, New Flannels, all styles.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

NEW TAPESTRY, NEW INGRAINS, NEW 3-PLYS, LACE CURTAINS, LAMBREQUINS, SHADES, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

Our stock of Shoes has been replenished with New Styles from several of the leading manufacturers in Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, etc. Call and examine our stock of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL GOODS.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

237 jan14—d1y top 3d 4th and 5th col 4thp

THE ATLANTA POST-OFFICE.

Statement of a Big Business Last Year.

The Atlanta post-office does an enormous business. It is far ahead of any other office in Georgia, while there is no city in the south of anything like the size which does so large a business. The following figures for last year's business will be of interest:

POSTAL RECEIPTS, 1879.

Cash on hand January 1, 1879	$ 2,191 51
Due postage collected	103 16
Waste paper sold	56 17
Box rent	1,290 00
Stamps, etc., sold	88,467 60
Deposits received and drafts collected	12,696 10
	$69,766 54

DISBURSEMENTS.

Office expenses	$13,015 55
Drafts paid to contractors, etc	12,434 30
Paid special agents and superintendent R. M. Service	2,621 15
Paid postal clerks, route agents, etc	32,960 79
Paid letter carriers	5,068 05
Cash on hand	3,666 70
	$69,766 54

MONEY ORDER BUSINESS, 1879—RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand January 1, 1879	$ 375 97
11,223 money orders issued	147,434 03
Fees on same	1,410 75
6,844 certificates of deposit sent 2d class offices	781,051 00
	$930,271 75

DISBURSEMENTS.

37,062 money orders paid	$372,286 74
117 money orders repaid	1,757 38
Expenses	1,815 60
Deposited with P. M. at New York	554,500 00
	$930,359 67

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

General postal account	$ 69,766 54
Money order business	930,271 75
Total	$1,000,088 29

DISBURSEMENTS.

General postal account	$ 66,009 84
Money order account	930,359 67
Cash on hand	3,578 78
Total	$1,000,088 29

FREE DELIVERY DEPARTMENT.

Carriers—C. H. Hannaford, S. R. Johnston, John C. Shelton, S. A. Swearingen, C. V. Tutwiler, C. C. Wimbish.

Registered letters delivered	15,608
Mail letters delivered	874,575
Mail postal cards delivered	281,125
Local letters delivered	64,432
Local postal cards delivered	99,443
Newspapers, etc., delivered	645,615
Letters returned to office	310
Letters collected	580,859
Postal cards collected	227,478
Newspapers, etc., collected	46,903
Local postage collected	$3,497 87

REGISTRY DEPARTMENT.

Number of registered letters mailed	5,452
Number of registered packages sent out to other post-offices	70,054
Number of through registered pouches made up	1,893
Number of registered letters received for city delivery	26,791
Number of registered packages received for distribution	65,087
Number of through registered pouches received	2,055
Total number of pieces registered matter handled	171,290

Through registered pouches are exchanged daily with New York, Washington, Hartford, New Orleans, Nashville, Louisville and Cincinnati.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Net proceeds of office	$ 26,788 79	$ 35,445 17	$ 39,483 84	$ 54,578 99
Stamp sales, box rent, etc	106,558 94	126,659 26	143,919 00	92,990 79
Deposits received and drafts collected	1,146 15	1,375 76	1,304 30	1,410 75
Money orders issued	414,315 45	448,697 00	643,919 00	781,013 00
Certificates of deposit issued	15,257 98	18,257 28	3,565 32	18,658 45
Office expenses, clerk hire, rent, etc	10,619 17	13,026 24	27,547 98	32,090 79
Drafts paid to contractors, etc	2,214 41	2,871 01	3,565 32	5,068 05
Paid special agents, special agents, etc	14,293 88	15,257 98	10,619 17	12,434 30
Money orders paid	15,257 98	18,257 28	27,547 98	32,960 79
Amount paid letter carriers	361,905 67	376,718 50	406,526 24	454,286 74
Money orders repaid	40,712	48,901	64,689	88,467 60
Expenses	1,648 0	2,266 32	2,871 01	3,666 70
Deposited with P. M. at New York	1,162,898	1,265,700 00	1,304 30	1,410 75
	1,190,700 00